ON TODAY'S EDITORIAL PAGE
End of World War II:
Editorial and Cartoon.
Our Soberness in Victory:
Matter of Public Opinion.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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M'ARTHUR ISSUES ORDERS TO JAPAN

SUMMONS ENVOY TO ARRANGE FORMAL SURRENDER

GASOLINE AND FUEL OIL TAKEN OFF RATION LIST

ALL BLUE-POINT FOODS AND OIL STOVES FREED OF OPA RESTRICTIONS

Meats, Butter, Sugar, Shoes, Tires to Be Controlled Till Military Needs Drop and Output Increases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gasoline, all blue point foods, fuel oil and oil stoves were removed from rationing today by the Office of Price Administration.

The blue point program covered canned fruits and vegetables, and such products as catsup, chili sauce and grapejuice.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said that meats, fats and oils, butter, sugar, shoes and tires will stay on the ration list "until military outlooks and increased production bring civilian supplies more nearly in balance with civilian demand.

"Nobody is any happier than we in OPA," Bowles said, "that so far as gasoline is concerned, the day is finally here when we can drive our cars wherever we please, when we please and as much as we please."

Rolling station owners here told the Post-Dispatch that their business increased from 50 to 60 per cent as soon as the news of the revocation of gasoline rationing was made public. Customers who previously ordered three or four gallons asked this morning to have their tanks filled. The majority of motorists were elated today, expressing any rush to buy ration goods.

"Can't Come Too Soon."

Bowles said "right now it's impossible" to estimate when other commodities can be removed from rationing. He added:

"It certainly can't come too soon as far as we are concerned. You can be sure that the other items will go off the list the minute we see that supplies are anywhere big enough to go around."

Gasoline rationing began in the east May 15, 1942, and was extended throughout the nation Dec. 1, 1942.

The canned fruits and vegetables program began in March, 1943, while fuel oil rationing came to the east in October, 1942, and to the rest of the nation in March, 1943.

Bowles said that while immediate removal of several major civilian commodities from rationing may mean local shortages for a while, "the supply agencies assure us that the return to normal chan-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7.

Fair

GOOD CONDITIONS GOOD

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Generally fair with moderate temperatures tonight and tomorrow; lowest temperature tomorrow morning about 65 degrees; highest tomorrow afternoon about 85.

Missouri: Partly cloudy to cloudy tonight and tomorrow; slightly cooler in extreme southeast and in south central portions tonight; slightly warmer in northwest portion tomorrow.

Illinois: Fair tonight and tomorrow; cooler in extreme south portion tonight.

Sunset, 7:27 p.m.; sunrise (to-morrow), 6:15 a.m.

TRUMAN ENDS VOLUNTARY CENSORSHIP OF NEWS IN EFFECT SINCE DEC. 7, '41

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—VOLUNTARY news censorship adopted after the United States went to war Dec. 7, 1941, was abolished today by order of President Truman.

The President in mid-afternoon sent to Byron Price, director of censorship, a directive declaring such censorship at an end as of this moment. The order was made public at 3:35 o'clock. It instructed Price to:

1. Declare voluntary censorship at an end.

2. Direct the Office of Censorship to cease to exist the censorship of all international communications.

3. Give 30 days' notice to all employes except a small group needed to liquidate the agency.

TRUMAN RETRACTS HOLIDAY PREMIUM PAY STATEMENT

Intended to Order Leave Only for U.S. Workers — Today, Tomorrow Not Legal Days Off.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The White House today retracted a statement that the day and tomorrow are legal holidays and explained that President Truman merely intended to excuse Government employes for the period.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that last night's statement which held the import of creating two legal holidays for purposes of overtime pay was based on error. Ross said in a statement:

"Today is not V-J day nor is tomorrow. As the President stated yesterday, the proclamation of V-J day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan; therefore the executive order does not apply to existing law as to Aug. 15 and 16. Aug. 15 and 16 are not intended to be legal holidays. The President merely excused Government employes from work on those two days.

Applicable on V-J Day.

"The executive order will be applicable on V-J day when it is proclaimed. Before that date the Secretary of Labor will issue a clarifying statement as to its effect."

The executive order that Ross referred to was a decision by Truman to grant a holiday to war workers with pay when the war is at an official end. It is understood that this will be done when V-J day is formally proclaimed.

Prior to today's clarification, it was generally taken for granted that most war workers would have a two-day layoff with pay, along with the Government workers whom Truman excused from working.

In other words, when the President proclaims V-J day formally, then the two-day overtime pay holiday for war workers will go into effect.

W.L.B. Head's Statement.

In this connection, War Labor Board Chairman George W. Taylor had repeated that pay engine

Continued on Page 10, Column 6.

CROWDS JOYOUSLY CELEBRATE END OF THE WAR INTO MORNING HOURS

Jubilant Throngs Dance to Music on Plaza — Merriment at Various Centers — Services at Churches.

Victory-crazed St. Louis acclaimed victory over Japan today, with gunfire taxis low and hallelujas wailed to a night of horn-sounding, which was also a night of all-all-dancing, motor fellowship and boisterous preparation to welcome the boys who are coming home.

Downtown, on Grand boulevard, all outlying sections north, south and west, jubilant throngs poured into the streets after the final announcement that Japan's surrender at 6 o'clock last evening. And they didn't go home till morning.

Central Kirkup in every group were the men in uniform, returned veterans and recent recruits alike. Some received the greetings of friend and stranger; some led the jubilation and solicited kisses from every pretty girl within reach, and others just reveled. Even Wacs and Spars were cheered, and were robustly reminded that they had "won the war."

Groundwork for the celebration was laid yesterday, when, with the outcome still uncertain, downtown office workers showed their faith and hope by dumping tons of waste paper into the streets. Bulletins through the day were not all encouraging, and though many persons were downtown, and flag-raisers were at almost extreme, the excitement became a little dull as the afternoon wore on.

Then, upon the announcement that President Truman would issue a statement at 6 o'clock, "That's it," was the general and relieved comment.

Countless Blocs of Horns.

The President's statement was no sooner made known than the jubilation began in earnest. A group in the Mayor's office, a short time before, had arranged for dancing in Memorial Plaza area, with the idea that by opening the Plaza streets to vehicles, it might be possible to get a central rendezvous. Events soon made this clear. This proved to be a vain hope.

Within a five minutes after the Washington bulletin, the stream of motor traffic, thereafter continuous, began to pour down Market street, Olive street and Delmar boulevard, downtown-bound. Horns made an ominous blare. Drivers picked up strangers, who stood on running boards and fastened car to car with paper and strips of cloth. The cars ran bumper to bumper, and even A-card holders were prodigal of gas.

Soon the plan for suspending downtown and the section of east-west line, east of Twelfth street, had to be put into effect. Sidewalks were too narrow for the merrymakers to foot, and they poured into Olive street, Washington avenue and cross streets, leaving motorists only narrow lanes, and causing much sounding of horns, to which the least possible attention was paid.

A radio report that here close

Continued on Page 6, Column 5.

Historic Moment: Truman Reads Jap Surrender Note

With cabinet members and top aids grouped around him, PRESIDENT TRUMAN (standing, center) reads the historic Japanese surrender message at the White House Tuesday night. Second beside him are ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY (left), his chief of staff; SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES and CORDELL HULL (right), former secretary of state. In background, from left, are: LEO CROWLEY, foreign economic chief; MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM FLEMING of the Federal Works Administration; WILLIAM H. DAVIS, economic stabilizer; JOHN W. SNYDER, director of reconversion; NAVY SECRETARY JAMES FORRESTAL, TREASURY SECRETARY FRED VINSON, ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK, LABOR SECRETARY LEWIS SCHWELLENBACH, JOHN B. BLANDFORD, national housing director, and POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT HANNEGAN.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

A. M. G. OFFICERS READY TO MOVE TO NIPPON WITH OCCUPYING ARMY

Foe Capitulates Unconditionally 1346 Days After Pearl Harbor — Enemy Planes Attack U.S. Base, Ships.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The world entered a new era of peace today.

Japan, blasted into defeat, has accepted unconditional surrender.

In accordance with powers given him by the Allies, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied supreme commander, ordered Japan to establish communications with him and send an envoy to Manila to arrange the formal surrender.

At advance Pacific bases military government officers stood ready to move in with occupation forces and carry out the terms of the Potsdam declaration.

Attacks by Jap Planes.

Although American commanders had issued "cease fire" orders to their forces, Tokyo said it had not been able to get word to all branches of its military forces to halt resistance.

The United States Third Fleet shot down 16 Japanese planes which tried to approach American warships off Honshu today.

Two Japanese Kamikaze planes carrying bombs dived on Ilya island, 30 miles north of Okinawa, 12 hours after President Truman's announcement of Japanese surrender. At least two American garrison soldiers on Ilya were injured.

A Domei dispatch broadcast by the Tokyo radio said Japanese headquarters is endeavoring to transmit the "cease fire" order to every branch of the forces, but that before it took full effect a part of the Japanese air force was reported to have made an attack on Allied bases in the south and on Allied warships.

"While the imperial headquarters are trying their best to prevent the occurrence of such incidents, the Allied fleets and convoys are again requested not to approach Japanese home waters until cease-fire arrangements are made," Domei said.

1346 Days of War.

The war with Japan lasted 1346 days after the Pearl Harbor attack of Dec. 7, 1941. For the Chinese, peace came after 2946 days of uninterrupted warfare with the Japanese, beginning with the Marco Polo bridge incident of July 7, 1937.

The United States alone could count more than 1,000,000 casualties and a money cost estimated at 300 billion dollars in its war with Japan and Germany.

The nations of the world altogether suffered incalculable casualties; some persons put the total at more than 22,000,000 killed and wounded exclusive of air raid and starvation losses that never can be known.

Throughout the Allied world, wracked by war as threat of war for so long, it was a time for rejoicing and celebration. But already the problems of peace were beginning to pile up.

Truman's Words.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with," said President Truman. "The emergency is as great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941."

Truman announced Japan's capitulation at 7 o'clock, eastern war time (6 o'clock St. Louis time). The act marked the beginning of a truce that will last a few days until Gen. MacArthur can accept formal Japanese surrender on the

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

SNYDER OUTLINES ACTION PROGRAM ON RECONVERSION

And Tonight He, Krug, W. H. Davis, Bowles, McNutt Will Discuss Problems on the Air.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Reconversion Director John W. Snyder said today that sudden ending of most of the nation's war contracts will cause "an immediate and large dislocation of our economy" with sharp but temporary unemployment.

"But we are not going back to long periods of mass unemployment," Snyder declared in a 5-page statement laying down general policy for the vast change-over from war to peace production.

Supplementing Snyder's statement, top government officials will discuss in a radio forum tonight the general problems involved in shifting the nation's economy to a peacetime basis. The forum, from 7:30 to 8 p.m. eastern war time, will be conducted on all four national radio networks. Participants will be Snyder; William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stabilization; Price Admin-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5.

SURRENDER MAY BE SIGNED ON BATTLESHIP MISSOURI

Definite Decision, However, Has Not Been Made as Place of Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Missouri, aboard which Japanese surrender papers may be signed, was launched in January, 1944, as the world's most formidable battleship.

The 45,000-ton vessel, costing about $100,000,000, was sponsored by Miss Mary Margaret Truman, daughter of the President. Truman, then Senator from Missouri, spoke at the ceremony at the Brooklyn navy yard.

It has not been decided definitely where the signing will take place.

Parading Sheets Save to Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Washington's noisy victory celebration penetrated into the quiet of Walter Reed Hospital last night and reached the ears of John J. Pershing. The 84-year-old General of the Armies, who commanded the victorious American troops of World War I, was described by attendants today, however, as taking it in his stride.

COURT SENTENCES PETAIN TO DEATH, BUT URGES MERCY

Former Vichy Chief Convicted of Collaboration —Fate Now in De Gaulle's Hands.

By LOUIS NEVEN

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—The life of 89-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was placed squarely in the hands of Gen. Charles de Gaulle today when the French high court of justice found the former Vichy Chief of State guilty of collaboration with the enemy and sentenced him to death.

Presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux expressed the court's wish that the death sentence not be carried out. This means that the decision regarding Petain's execution rests with De Gaulle, President of the French provisional government.

Petain in the courtroom close to De Gaulle, a former protege of Petain, said De Gaulle was almost certain to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. Petain was once De Gaulle's regimental commander.

Immediately after Petain always took a "fatherly interest" in the youngest soldier. Petain has even written the preface to one of De Gaulle's books which was dedicated to the Marshal.

Jury Deliberates 7 Hours.

The special tribunal of three judges and a 24-man jury also sentenced Petain to "national indignity" and ordered confiscation of all of his property.

The sentence was pronounced shortly after 4 a.m., after seven hours of deliberation, ending a 36-day trial which ranks among the most sensational in French history.

Judge Mongibeaux, reading the lengthy judgment, reviewed acts of collaboration by the Vichy government with Germany and placed

Continued on Page 10, Column 3.

JAPS ON GUAM WEEP, MOAN ON LEARNING THE BAD NEWS

Prisoners Bow to Direction of Tokyo When Told That Emperor Would Speak.

GUAM, Aug. 15 (AP) — The only unhappy men on Guam today were Japanese prisoners of war held in a camp here.

When announcement was made to them that their Emperor would speak on the radio, they all rose solemnly and bowed in the direction of Tokyo. When they learned Japan had conceded defeat, they broke into crying and moaning.

MIKADO TOLD TO PUT RADIO STATION AT ALLIED DISPOSAL

Tokyo Representative to Fly to Ie in White Plane Marked With Green Crosses.

By RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander for Allied forces which will occupy Japan, gave his first orders to the Japanese today, soon after he had issued his final communique as commander of United States Army forces in the Pacific.

MacArthur ordered Emperor Hirohito to put a radio station at his disposal and told him to send his peace envoy in a white plane marked with green crosses to Ie island off Okinawa Friday morning. From Ie, the envoy is to be flown in an American plane to Manila, to make arrangements for the final formal act of surrender.

In his first message to Hirohito, MacArthur advised "I have been designated as supreme commander for Allied powers and am empowered to arrange directly with the Japanese authorities for cessation of hostilities at the earliest practical date.

Asks for Radio Station.

"It is desired that a radio station in the Tokyo area be officially designated for continuous use in handling communications between this headquarters and your headquarters.

"Your reply to this message should give the call sign, frequencies and station designation. It is desired that communications with my headquarters in Manila be English in text. Pending designation by you of a station in the Tokyo area, Station JNZB, 16, 125 kilocycles, will be used for this purpose."

Symbolically, the word "ne-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

AUSTRALIA TO DEMAND PUNISHMENT FOR ALL JAP WAR CRIMINALS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—PUNISHMENT of all Japanese war criminals will be demanded by Australia, External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt said in a statement broadcast by the Melbourne radio today.

"Those Japanese who have been responsible for barbarous acts in the Pacific war will be hunted down just as those responsible for atrocities in Europe have been," Evatt declared.

'IKE' TELLS REDS TO EXPECT TO GET 'DEVIL' IN U. S. PRESS

Reminds Russians That There Is No Censorship and Urges Them to Keep Sense of Values.

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower left by plane for Leningrad and Berlin today after telling Soviet reporters that the Russians must realize there will be times when some American newspapers would "give you the devil."

"In our country there is no censorship of the press," he said. "Occasionally there are portions of our press that give me the devil, and they're going to give you the devil. We should keep our sense of values and not be upset by a few cockpits."

He added at the press conference that he was convinced the Soviet Union and the United States must understand each other if they want to be friends.

Truman to Go to Legion Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—The American Legion will hold a delegate national convention in Chicago Nov. 14, 19 and 20, and President Truman will attend, it was announced at Legion national headquarters today. The legionnaires canceled a meeting scheduled in Indianapolis Sept. 24-26 in favor of the Chicago meeting.

Halsey Orders Japs in Air Shot Down 'in Friendly Fashion'

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The end of combat reached American's mighty Pacific fleet in almost Hollywood fashion, Norman Paige of the American Broadcasting Co. radioed from the flagship.

"Hundreds of carrier planes were but a few seconds from their targets in the Tokyo area, ready to carry out their first lethal strike of this delightful day," when word of Japan's surrender came, Paige related.

"They heard Adm. Halsey's words—'It looks like the war is over. Cease firing, but if you see any enemy planes in the air shoot them down in friendly fashion.'

And the pilots, Paige added, "were rightfully enough the only ones to indulge in a noisy celebration"—they jettisoned their bombs at sea en route back to their flattops.

Truman Wishes F.D.R. Could Be Here, He Tells Mrs. Roosevelt

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Hudson valley grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt lay in stillness punctuated only by footsteps of a sentry as the victory for which the late President worked so hard and long finally came.

There were no visitors at the grave but in the nearby village residents had not forgotten their neighbor who had led them through most of the way.

Supervisor Ellis C. Van Wagenen said at a community church service, "We are all happy that it's all over, but we all regret that the late President Roosevelt couldn't have lived to be with us in this celebration."

Truman said he had received a letter of Roosevelt on the wall.

"There is the man who should be here," he said. "To him should go the congratulations."

SUZUKI CABINET RESIGNS; JAP WAR MINISTER KILLS HIMSELF

ATOM BOMB MADE JAPAN SURRENDER, HIROHITO SAYS IN SPEECH TO NATION

Militarists Bitter Over Capitulation — Premier Says This Is Day That Will Never, Never Be Forgotten.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito accepted today the resignation of the Cabinet which led Japan to defeat, shortly after personally informing the people that their nation was compelled to surrender to the Allies to escape obliteration.

A Domei news agency dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission indicated that Hirohito had requested the resignation of Premier Adm. Kantaro Suzuki and his Cabinet. A later broadcast in English said the Emperor had asked Suzuki to remain at his post "pending the appointment of a new premier."

The bitter reaction of Japan's militarists to the ignominy of unconditional surrender was reflected in the immediate suicide of War Minister Gen. Korechika Anami and a broadcast address by Premier Suzuki in which he declared:

"This day has become the day that never, never will be forgotten by the Japanese people."

The cabinet issued a "proclamation to the nation" calling on the Japanese people to obey Hirohito's rescript and pledging itself to do likewise, Domei reported.

"Imperial judgment has already been passed," the proclamation said. "The way for His Majesty's subjects to follow is self-evident."

Tokyo newspapers "hastened the end of the war," the broadcast Tokyo radio said in a broadcast reporting there were "no disturbances" in the city after the surrender announcement up to 4 p.m. (2 a.m., St. Louis time).

Tearfully the imperial rescript topped the front page, while the cabinet proclamation and text of the Potsdam declaration were published in full," said the broadcast.

Hirohito Cites Atom Bomb.

Hirohito's announcement, the first radio broadcast ever made by a Japanese emperor to his subjects, attributed Japan's plight to the atomic bomb, which he described as "a new and most cruel weapon, the power of which to do damage is incalculable."

"This is the reason we have ordered the acceptance of the joint declaration of the powers," the Emperor declared.

Hirohito—in the face-saving tradition dear to the Japanese—maintained to the end that Japan had been fighting only in self-defense and that it had given up the fight "to strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations and the well-being of our subjects."

Domei quoted Hirohito as follows:

"The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives.

"Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and the obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization.

"Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects, or to atone ourselves before the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors? This is the reason we have ordered the acceptance of the joint declaration of the powers. . . .

Warns Against Strife.

"Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion which may engender needless complications, of any fratricidal contention and strife which may create confusion, lead us astray and cause us to lose the confidence of the world.

"Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in the faith of the imperishableness of the divine land and mindful of the heavy burden of responsibilities and the long road before it."

The Emperor began his address, the broadcast said, by saying:

"To our good and loyal subjects:

"Pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions . . . in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure. We have ordered our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our Empire accepts the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well being of our subjects is the solemn obligation which we have handed down by our imperial ancestors . . . (several words have been omitted).

"Indeed we declared war on America and Britain out of our sincere desire to insure Japan's self-preservation and the establishment of East Asia, it being far from our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement.

Hirohito's address described a fearful "universal conference" in which, the Premier said, the Emperor made the surrender decision. He said Hirohito said the nation:

"Bore what is unbearable and endured what is insufferable, and thus resolved to lay the foundation for the grand peace for all the generations to come by paving the way for the reconstruction of our nation."

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Allied Supreme Commander

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
Who has been designated to receive the formal surrender of Japan.

—Continued From Page One.

GEN. MAC ARTHUR'S LAST COMMUNIQUE: 'OFFENSIVE HALTED IN ALL SECTORS'

MANILA, Aug. 15 (AP)—

TEXT of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's final communiques, numbers 1,021 and 1,022, today:

1,021—"Heavy attacks on airdrome land targets by the Far east air forces were suspended Aug. 12 and continued thereafter to battle shipping. The last air sweeps over Japanese waters Aug. 14 sank or damaged a tanker, 12 merchantmen, five patrol boats, two antiaircraft ships and numerous smaller vessels. In air combat over southern Honshu, 17 Japanese planes were shot down.

"Offensive action in all sectors has been halted. Some air patrolling for purposes of observation will be consistently continued."

1,022—"Japanese capitulation having been announced, no further formal communiques will be issued from this headquarters."

GEN. MacARTHUR STARTS GIVING MIKADO ORDERS

Continued From Page One.

tent" was chosen as the code word for communications between the army and American forces.

The army was instructed to bring complete Army, Navy and Air Force advisers and to have credentials enabling him to represent Emperor Hirohito.

Details of Plans.

MacArthur's messages indicate clearly that details of the Japanese army's plans, which must be observed, in "type-face, model 29 L2 72," painted all white with green crosses recognizable at 500 yards on the fuselage and wings.

On reaching the Ie airfield the plane must circle at 1000 feet, or below the cloud layer, until joined by an escort of American P-38 fighters which will lead it to a landing.

The Japanese plane to fly to Ie will have voice communications on a frequency of 6970 kilocycles. It will take off from Kyushu in a formation which must be broadcast from Tokyo on the station and ends for communications with American headquarters not later than six hours before the departure.

Unofficially, observers here assumed the Japanese would receive instructions as to technical details preparatory to Allied occupation and similar problems. The party is expected to return immediately to Japan after meeting with MacArthur to insure that Allied desires are carried out.

In closing out his formal series of communiques, Gen. MacArthur declared that American planes had damaged 35 Japanese ships in passage over empire home waters yesterday and shot down 17 Japanese planes.

Although hostilities have ended, some air patrolling for observation occasionally will continue, he said.

The final communique was No. 1,022. No. 1 was issued at Melbourne, Australia, April 21, 1942.

Glory Thanks to God.

After receiving official notification of Japan's capitulation, MacArthur commented: "I thank a merciful God that this mighty struggle is about to end.

"I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed.

"The magnificent men and women who have fought so nobly in military and navy service will return to their homes in due course and resume their civil pursuits. They have been good soldiers in war. May they be equally good citizens in peace."

"It was disclosed meanwhile in Washington that the Army's military government forces are ready to go into Japan with the first troops landing after the Nipponese surrender.

Await Signal to Move.

Officers now on Okinawa and in the Philippines are awaiting the signal to move and others will be ordered from the Monterey staging base for civil affairs officers. Within a few weeks some 2000 or more are expected to be on the job.

The Navy also will send in military government officers for a joint administration similar to the setup on Okinawa where the task is shared by the two services.

Details of the military government plan for Japan had not been disclosed, but informed forces say it calls for a more rule similar to the administration effective in Germany.

The military government is expected to establish headquarters only in key areas, largely on the large Japanese island of Honshu.

ROAD BACK CAPS GENERAL'S CAREER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, who told the Filipinos "I will return" and did it, has been assigned to drive the enemy he whipped on the road back.

President Truman's announcement specifically confirmed MacArthur only for the assignment to accept formal surrender, but it said he would be supreme Allied commander. The last Allied note to Tokyo said the supreme commander would give the Emperor his orders.

Appointment of MacArthur as supreme Allied commander for the occupation of Japan was the next logical step for the man who beat the enemy's land forces back from the doorstep of Australia.

He had been commanding general of American army forces in the Pacific since April 3, 1942, shaking the over-all assignment of leading the Japanese with Adm. Chester W. Nimitz who leads all sea forces in that ocean. MacArthur moved up from the southwest Pacific command which he had held since shortly after the war began.

The Complete Soldier.

His foot tall, wide shouldered, always spectacularly dressed, generally stern of face, with broad forehead, prominent nose and rather thin lips, MacArthur at 65 is still the complete soldier; he never leaves the role of commander and leader.

Critics call him arrogant and theatrical, but the best qualified judges in the American armed forces have praised him as a genius at strategy.

He knows the Japanese and by all accounts they respect and fear him.

He started learning about the Japanese shortly after his graduation from West Point, when he served a brief tour in that country. He has been finding out more ever since in the Philippines, around which islands his military career has centered.

Occupation, too, is an old story to MacArthur. After World War I he served with the army of occupation in Germany.

Served Brilliantly.

The General took part in the Vera Cruz expedition of 1914 and served brilliantly through World War I with the Rainbow Division. He has been fighting in World War II since the first Japanese strike at Manila.

His military career has been spectacular throughout. His scholastic marks at West Point still top the academy records. He was the youngest division commander of World War I, the youngest superintendent West Point ever had and the youngest man ever to be chief of staff, United States Army.

After his tour as chief of staff, 1930 to 1935, he went to the Philippines as Director of Commonwealth Defense and still held that post when the Japanese struck in December, 1941. He retired from the United States Army in 1937, but went back on active duty in July, 1941, before the Japanese struck.

Just before the fall of Bataan he was ordered out to Australia for the job just being finished—the march back to Tokyo. The story goes that he didn't want to go, but preferred to stay in the islands and fight a guerilla war while awaiting American relief.

The picture of MacArthur's drive back to the Pacific was set in the spring of 1942. Australians had their plans all laid for defense against Japanese invasion within their own homeland. MacArthur overcame strong opposition, but won his point.

BRADLEY SWORN IN AS VETERANS' ADMINISTRATOR

General Makes 3 European Aides His Advisers in New Post — Job Placement Order.

(Picture in Everyday Magazine.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Omar N. Bradley of Moberly, Mo., former commander of the Twelfth Army Group in Europe, was sworn in today as veterans' administrator.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who held the post 22 years. Hines will continue as administrator of re-employment and retraining, a position he held independently of the Veterans' Administration.

Both Bradley and Hines conferred with President Truman today and then the new administrator, at his first press conference, announced the temporary assignment of three of his European theater aides as advisers to his new job.

They are Maj. Gen. Paul R. Hawley, who was chief surgeon of the European theater; Brig. Gen. Elliott Cave Cutler, chief consultant in the surgery medical section of the European theater service of supply, and Brig. Gen. Henry B. Lewis, former adjutant general and deputy chief of staff in the Twelfth Army Group.

In one of his last official acts, Hines announced a program he said was designed to assure preference to veterans in job placements arranged by the United States Employment Service.

Drafted by the Veterans' Placement Service Board, the regulations provide:

1. In filling calls for workers, any qualified veteran shall be given priority over all nonveterans.

2. Veterans needing employment counseling should be served by a specially trained counselor, who should be a veteran.

3. Special professional service shall be accorded all disabled veterans for all jobs for which they are qualified.

JAPAN'S FIRST TOTAL DEFEAT IN ITS RECORDED HISTORY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Japan rolled today from the ranks of undefeated champions. The surrender to the four powers, a State Department official said, represented the nation's first total defeat in its recorded history.

The modern Japanese, however, are descendants of continental Asiatics who successfully invaded the islands and overwhelmed the earlier inhabitants.

A.M.G. Men Ready to Move In

Continued From Page One.

tents of the Potsdam declaration.

While promising the Japanese people free and decent lives, this declaration here drew a hard future for them. It is much like that imposed on Germany, except that the Japanese will have their own national government, including an emperor, under rigid Allied control.

All means to make war are to be stripped from them.

The Tokyo radio waited until 1 p.m., Japanese time (11 p.m. Tuesday St. Louis time) to tell its people of the surrender.

"We have come to a point where it is useless to resist the enemy any longer," the broadcast said. "We have lost, but this is temporary," it added.

Many Japanese who played leading roles in the war were expected by officials here to commit hara-kiri as a result of the defeat. Domei reported from Tokyo early today that the Japanese war minister, Korechika Anami, 58, killed himself to "atone for his failure." There was much speculation among Far Eastern experts that Emperor Hirohito would abdicate and might also commit suicide.

Surrender Is Unconditional.

Truman announced the surrender at a two-minute press conference. He released at the same time the text of an acceptance note which the Japanese government had sent to Washington through neutral Switzerland yesterday afternoon.

"I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan," Truman said.

With the President's announcement came a flood of orders:

1. MacArthur was designated formally as supreme commander for the Allied powers—the United States, Russia, Britain and China—to accept the formal Japanese surrender.

2. The Japanese Government, in a message sent through Switzerland, was ordered by Truman to stop hostilities on all fronts and to send emissaries to MacArthur to arrange for the surrender.

3. Allied armed forces were ordered to suspend offensive action.

4. Today and tomorrow were proclaimed by the President as holidays, although V-J day awaits the formal surrender.

At Manila, MacArthur, who had been building up an invasion army that eventually would have struck the death blow had Japan not surrendered, declared "I shall at once take steps to stop hostilities and further bloodshed."

Beyond the fame already entered in history's account book for the problems of tomorrow growing out of the war—conversion of industries to peaceful production, unemployment, political unrest and upheaval, demobilization of the armies as far as it is to be done, reconstruction of the ruined cities and transportation systems, adjustment of world economy to the war-spurred development of atomic energy.

International Problems.

Internationally the President's problems are no less complex. They stem about equally from political and economic causes. Truman has proclaimed his administration's devotion to the cause of lasting peace—to be achieved through the United Nations organization, which still is in its formative stage.

More immediately ahead are tasks of relief and rehabilitation in Europe and Asia.

In almost every aspect of ruin and destruction this was a war of superlatives, and it continued so to the very end. In last nine days, beginning with the use of the atom bomb, added one sensational development to another until finally, last night, the word that the world had been waiting for was given out simultaneously in Washington, London, Chungking and Moscow.

For Truman it was the thrilling climax of a carefully-planned campaign to knock the Japanese out of the war this summer to avoid the necessity of invasion and a fight continuing, by military estimates, until into next year.

Partially surrounded by close associates and friends, sitting there former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the present secretary, James F. Byrnes, and Adm. William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff, Truman received waiting reporters in his oval office a minute or so before 7 o'clock last night.

He was dressed in blue. He appeared very happy but outwardly calm as he read his statement saying the Japanese had accepted surrender. He said it was prepared for release and that there also were two other statements, one on draft and demobilization and one decreeing holidays for government workers today and Thursday.

Getting Japs Home.

Approximately 3,200,000 Japanese soldiers are believed to be deployed throughout the vast Pacific and Asiatic reaches which Japan had overrun.

Getting them back to the home islands is a postwar problem comparable to that faced by this country in returning its own armed forces from overseas. It probably will have to be done by the Allies, for Japan has only a fraction of its once large merchant marine fleet left.

Here is the estimate of military authorities on the distribution of Japanese armies outside of Japan proper:

Burma, 60,000; Thailand 50,000; French Indochina 110,000; Malaya 60,000; Java, 45,000; Borneo 30,000; Celebes area 25,000; New Guinea 45,000; Timor area 11,000; Solomons-Bismarck area, 75-80,000; Philippines 45,000; Manchuria 600,000; Korea more than 200,000; Formosa more than 200,000; North China (north of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers) 200,000; South China, 600,000; former Japanese mandated islands 130,000; Karafuto and Kuriles 110,000.

In Japan itself are reported to be armies aggregating about 2,000,000 men who must be demobilized under supervision of the Allied occupying forces.

Japanese Casualties.

The Japanese are believed to have had in excess of 4,500,000 men under arms since Pearl Harbor, of whom upwards of 1,500,000 were killed or captured. Their casualties may be even larger. Estimated Japanese casualties in the Philippines alone were about 300,000 and some 250,000 were killed in Burma.

Other campaigns include, in round figures, these enemy losses: Chinese, 117,500; Marianas 75,000; Iwo 20,000; Gilbert-Marshalls 25,000; Palau 13,500; Burma 250,000 and Aleutians 2500.

These calculations leave out of account those killed in long fighting with the Chinese and by the Russians in the brief campaign in Manchuria.

FIVE KILLED IN CELEBRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, 300 HURT

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Five persons died and 300 were hospitalized in the San Francisco bay area's peace celebration which lasted from yesterday afternoon until early this morning.

Streetcars were stormed, store windows smashed, liquor stores looted, and everything movable was torn from its moorings. Colorful Chinatown, quiet on V-E day suddenly came to life with a mass of popping firecrackers and streamers.

Fire equipment was kept on the run answering false alarms, putting out bonfires. Mayor Roger Lapham's victory statement was short and to the point: "I'm damn glad—enough said."

Texts of Truman's Statement, Jap Message and Byrnes Note

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)

FOLLOWING are the texts of President Truman's announcement of Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam declaration and Secretary of State Byrnes's message to Japan through the Swiss government, all dated yesterday:

Truman's Statement.

I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government in reply to the message forwarded to that government by the Secretary of State on Aug. 11.

I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan. In the reply there is no qualification.

Arrangements are now being made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been appointed the Supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender. Great Britain, Russia and China will be represented by high ranking officers.

Meantime, the Allied armed forces have been ordered to suspend offensive action.

The proclamation of V-J day must wait upon the formal signing of the surrender terms by Japan.

The Japanese Message.

Communication of the Japanese Government of Aug. 14, 1945, addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China:

With reference to the Japanese Government's note of Aug. 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of Aug. 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the four powers as follows:

1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and insure the signature by his Government and the Imperial general headquarters of necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the supreme commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above mentioned terms.

Secretary Byrnes's Note.

(The message was delivered at 7 p.m.—6 p.m. St. Louis time—yesterday to Max Grassli, charge d'affaires of the Swiss legation in Washington.)

Sir: With reference to your communication of today's date, transmitting the reply of the Japanese government to the communication which I sent through you to the Japanese government on Aug. 11 on behalf of the governments of the United States, China, the United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Republics, which I regard as full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration and of my statement of Aug. 11, 1945, I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States directed that the following message be sent to you for transmission to the Japanese government:

"You are to proceed as follows:

"1. Direct prompt cessation of hostilities by Japanese forces, informing the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers of the effective date and hour of such cessation.

"2. Send emissaries at once to the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers with information of the disposition of the Japanese forces and commanders, and fully empowered to make any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers to enable him and his accompanying forces to arrive at the place designated by him to receive the formal surrender.

"3. For the purpose of receiving such surrender and the carrying of it into effect, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has been designated as the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers, and he will notify the Japanese government of the time, place and other details of the formal surrender.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"JAMES F. BYRNES, Secretary of State."

GEN. MacARTHUR THANKS TRUMAN FOR APPOINTMENT

Says Entire Eastern World Is Thrilled by Early End of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a message to President Truman today, expressed his gratitude for appointment as supreme commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

MacArthur's telegram, released by the White House, said:

"I am deeply grateful for the confidence you have so generously bestowed upon me in my appointment as supreme commander. The entire Eastern world is inexpressibly thrilled and stirred by the early termination of the war. I shall do everything possible to capitalize this situation along the magnificently constructive lines you have conceived for the peace of the world."

In another telegram to the President, Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, said:

"In this hour of victory, the Army Air Forces all over the world salute our commander in chief. Our team of land, sea and air has combined to bring the victory which the people of the world are celebrating. It is the youth, science and industry of our great country to which the American people are indebted for the air power which has made this victory possible."

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding general in the Middle Pacific, also sent a telegram of respect to Truman.

Britain Retains Labor Controls.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Strict manpower controls will continue in Great Britain, the Government indicated today. A Cabinet announcement said "no immediate review of war contracts is being made by the departments concerned."

REDS FIGHT ON, WON'T STOP TILL JAPS YIELD ARMS

Foe Still Resists, Statement Says — Russians Smash Within 120 Miles of Peiping.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Alexei Antonov, chief of the Red Army general staff, has told his troops on the Japanese front that the Tokyo capitulation was in "general" terms and that "fighting continues" until the Japanese lay down their arms, the Moscow radio said tonight.

The Antonov statement was issued "in view of questions which have been raised on the capitulation of Japan," said the broadcast. The General was quoted as saying:

"The statement made by the Emperor of Japan on Aug. 14 on capitulation of Japan is merely a general declaration of unconditional surrender; the order to the armed forces to cease military operations has not yet been given, and Japanese armed forces continue to resist as before. Consequently a real capitulation of Japan's armed forces has not yet taken place.

Cease Fire Order Awaited.

"The capitulation of the armed forces of Japan must be reckoned only from the moment when the Japanese Emperor gives his order to his armed forces to cease military operations and to lay down arms, and when this order is fulfilled in practice.

"In view of this armed forces of Soviet Union in the Far East will continue their offensive operations against Japan."

A Soviet communique which followed Antonov's statement announced new gains.

The Trans-Baikal army captured the town of Kangpao in southeastern Chahar province of Inner Mongolia, 150 miles northwest of Peiping, ancient capital of China. South of Kangpao, the Reds took Changpeh, an outer north of Kalgan in the famous pass where the old Mongolian caravan route leads through China's great wall to Peiping. Changpeh is about 120 miles from Peiping.

Gains in Mountain Drive.

Other troops on the western front in Manchuria smashed forward up to 20 miles in the area east of the Great Khingan range toward Harbin.

The First Far Eastern Army, fighting into Manchuria from the East, captured several towns northeast of the railway junction of Mutangkiang, while the Second Far Eastern Army in the northeast took a number of towns on both sides of the Sungari river.

There was no further word on Russian operations in Korea, where the Reds have captured three ports, or in Karafuto, the southern Japanese part of Sakhalin island where Soviet troops have driven nine to 12 miles through enemy defenses.

OWI NEAR END; 'NEED FOR FREE EXCHANGE OF IDEAS'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, announced last night "the life of the agency soon will be over."

Davis said in a statement that he hoped psychological warfare, to the OWI headed it, "will be replaced by an era of free exchange of information and ideas among all peoples of the world."

The need remains, he said, for the world to get a balanced picture of America and knowledge of its official aims and ideals from American sources.

He added: "I hope the Administration and the Congress will find the appropriate means for government to assist and supplement private information agencies to whatever extent is necessary to meet this need."

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio said last night that the Soviet Union and the Chinese Republic had signed a treaty of friendship.

Complete agreement was reached on all other questions of common interests, the broadcast said, adding that the text of the treaty and agreement would be published in the near future after ratification by the Soviet government and the Chinese republic.

THREE U. S. ALLIES ACCEPT JAP NOTE WITHOUT SEEING IT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Britain, Russia and China agreed with the United States to accept Japan's surrender note—without seeing it.

The agreement was worked out verbally by Secretary of State Byrnes in a world-wide telephone call which he made from the Pentagon building late yesterday afternoon. He talked with officials in London, Moscow and Chungking, told them of a report on the enemy message which he had received by telephone from American Minister Leland Harrison in Bern, Switzerland.

He assured them that he considered the note a complete acceptance of the Potsdam ultimatum for unconditional surrender, and they agreed.

This dramatic incident in a historic day was revealed by an assistant to Byrnes, Walter Brown, who told the inside story of the day-long activities by which the Secretary handled details of the surrender agreement.

Radio's BIGGEST DAYTIME Show!
FRED WARING
AND THE ENTIRE CAST OF THE PENNSYLVANIANS
EVERY MORNING
MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY
10 to 10:30 a. m.
OVER
KSD
550 ON THE DIAL

ARMED SERVICES TO SEND 7 MILLION BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE IN YEAR

NAVY ANNOUNCES ITS ... SYSTEM; MA...ES ADOPT ARMY'S FORMULA

Score for Fleet's Enlisted Men Set at 44—Ground Forces Reduce Age at Which Man May Ask Discharge to 38.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Navy announced its demobilization formula today as Bureau of Navigation Director John W. Snyder predicted that at least 7,000,000 men will be released from the armed services in the next 12 months.

The Navy plan is designed to release between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 men within 12 to 18 months.

The Army lowered to 38 the age at which enlisted men may be discharged. The 38-year age group, Secretary of War Stimson said, will be eligible for discharge within 30 days after requested. The Army estimated that 200,000 men will be eligible under this policy. Point minimums were left unchanged at 85 for men and 48 for WACs for the time being.

Snyder predicted that within the next several months the demobilization rate in all services will be stepped up to 500,000 men a month. The current rate is 170,000 a month.

President Truman calculated last night that 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 men could be released from the Army in the next 12 to 18 months.

Army demobilization, Snyder said in a report titled "From War to Peace—A Challenge," will be on the same basis as formerly. The means now released first will be those with longest combat service and the greatest number of dependents.

Navy Formula for Points.

The Navy discharge formula—to be made effective immediately—gives discharge credit for age, length of service and dependency, and establishes critical scores representing the minimum number of points required for release.

This formula allows a half point for each year of age, a half point for each full month of active duty since Sept. 1, 1939, and 12 points if the individual involved has a dependent. No credit is allowed for additional dependents.

Critical scores required to gain discharge are as for enlisted male personnel, 29 for enlisted WAVE personnel, 85 for male officers, and 48 for WAVE officers.

Marines Adopt Army's Plan.

The Navy said the Coast Guard was following the same plan. Almost simultaneously the Marine Corps announced its demobilization formula, making it identical with that in effect for the Army. Under the plan 85 points were fixed as the minimum for male personnel and 48 for female personnel, computed as of May 12, 1945.

The formula allows one point for each month of service since September 16, 1940, one point for each month of sea and foreign duty since September 16, 1940, five points for each decoration and bronze service star, and 12 points for each child under 18 years of age, up to a maximum of three.

The Marine Corps said it was unable to give any estimate of the number of men eligible for release. The formula will not apply to Marine Corps enlisted personnel serving under a four-year enlistment or an extension thereof in the regular Marine Corps. Because of the relatively small number of officers involved, the Marine Corps said individual consideration will be given to each case.

Regardless of actual score, anyone who has received one of the higher combat decorations of the armed services is entitled to release on his own request. These include the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star Medal, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and comparable medals of the Army, if such awards were made for combat achievement.

The Navy estimated approximately 227,000 are immediately eligible for release under the plan, including 200,000 enlisted men, 8,700 enlisted women, 16,000 male officers, 510 Wave officers, and upwards of 20,000 award holders.

Area commanders have been directed that among those eligible for discharge under the plan, preference will be given men who have been longest at sea or overseas.

The formula applies to all personnel of the naval reserve, to inductees, and to those in the regular Navy who are serving beyond the expiration of enlistment.

The Navy said downward adjustments could be made in critical areas whenever military commitments permit.

Still Draft Men Under 26.

Truman's statement last night made it clear that, pending determination of when the draft will end, only men under 26 will be called up by Selective Service.

Monthly draft calls have been trimmed from 80,000 to 50,000 men.

Draft Director Lewis B. Hershey said the cut in the call means that most of the military needs can be met with youths turning 19.

Selective Service estimated that approximately 100,000 youths turn 19 each month. Of that group about 20,000 are taken as 17 year old volunteers each month by the Navy. And of the remainder—80,000—about 20 per cent or 16,000 will be delivered for physical examination. That available for draft under present plans would also the entire draft situation.

4 Major Allies Announce Boundaries Of Their Occupation Zones in Reich

Engraved from Wirephoto.

This map released today by the State Department shows the Allied zones of occupation within the German frontiers as of Dec. 31, 1937. In addition to the areas allotted the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, territories placed under Polish administration also is indicated. The Berlin area is under joint administration of the Allies.

MAYOR TO CALL ALDERMEN INTO SESSION SEPT. 4

Special Meeting to Take Up $19,000,000 Program for Waterworks Improvements.

Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann today announced he intended to call a special session of the Board of Aldermen for Sept. 4 for the purpose of enacting legislation implementing the city's postwar public works program.

The board is in session until Sept. 27.

The Mayor is particularly anxious to pave the way for action on a $19,000,000 program for waterworks improvements by appropriating funds for engineering and planning. Failure of the board's public utilities committee to act on a bill appropriating $200,000 for engineering is holding up the waterworks projects, comprising an important section of the $70,000,000 municipal public works program.

A bill seeking a $200,000 appropriation for the purpose previously had been ordered to recommend. Milton M. Kinney, president of the board, then requested a $200,000 appropriation to enable planning to proceed, although the bill for the smaller amount had been pending since May 11, no action was taken.

The Mayor, it is understood, has that two members of the public utilities committee, who are opposing him, prevented action on the measure in an effort to embarrass him. The Mayor is now determined to get action on the appropriation bill, and publicly to secure the two members of committment if necessary.

The Mayor also desires action on bills of lesser importance, including legislation to acquire sites for new Fire Department stations. He has estimated that the planning of the public works program at present is only 20 per cent complete.

to about 47,750.

In submitting the Army release data, the Chief Executive indicated that around 3,000,000 soldiers still will be in uniform 12 to 18 months hence. Currently there are around 8,000,000 men in the Army.

The President said:

"It is too early to propose definite figures for the occupation forces that will be required in the Pacific 12 months from now, or what reduction it may be possible to make in the strength of the Army now allotted to occupation duties in Europe."

What effect the slash in the draft call and limiting it to men under 26 will have on congressional demands for quick suspension of all inductions remains to be seen.

Lowering of Draft Quotas Not to Affect City Appreciably.

The lowering of monthly draft quotas will not affect St. Louis appreciably, although men between the ages of 18 and 26 will still face induction, Col. John G. Chiles, assistant state director of selective service, said.

Col. Chiles said that lowering of the quotas to 50,000 when spread over some 6000 draft boards will not make much of an effect in each local board.

All boards in the area and the induction center at Jefferson Barracks, however, have been notified to hold up physical examinations and induction of men over 26 years, unless they had volunteered for service, the colonel said.

He explained that the reduction was for applied only to Army quotas. The Navy has had an additional quota of 20,000 men a month. Change of the Navy's quota, when announced, might alter the entire draft situation.

Area Allotted to French Falls Far Short of Expectations—U.S., Britain to Review Matter Later.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The four major Allies in the war against Germany — the United States, Russia, Britain and France—officially announced today the termination of their respective occupation zones in the Reich.

In general, they followed the anticipated lines, although the zone allotted to France—an area shaped roughly like an eight in the southwest corner of Germany—fell far short of fulfilling official French aspirations.

Britain and the United States, however, have agreed to review the assignment of zones among themselves and France "at a later stage in the Allied occupation of Germany," it was announced.

British forces will occupy the industrially-rich Ruhr and France will get only the southern half of the Rhineland province. In addition, the capital cities—the major communications arteries—of four provinces which the French particularly sought will be included in the British and American zones.

These provincial capitals are Duesseldorf in Rhine; Karlsruhe in Baden, and Stuttgart in Wurttemberg, all in the American zone, and Cologne in the Rhineland province (Rhineland, The American zone, a substantial portion of southern Germany, includes all or most of the provinces of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse and Hesse-Nassau.

Under terms of the Potsdam communique, the Polish provisional Government will administer former German territories east of a line running south from the Baltic sea just west of Swinemunde, along the Oder river to the Neisse, then along the western Neisse to the Czechoslovakian border.

The Poles also will occupy all of East Prussia not assigned to Russia at Potsdam, including the former free city of Danzig.

Russia's zone, in addition to the area around Koenigsberg in East Prussia, runs eastward from the new Polish boundary to a line along the western borders of Mecklenburg, Saxony and Thuringia, and from the Baltic in the north to a line running along the southern Thuringian border to the Czech frontier in the south.

Berlin, included in the Russian zone, will, of course, be occupied and administered jointly among the four Allies.

The British will occupy northwestern Germany including the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Brunswick, Lippe, Westphalia and the northern half of the Rhineland.

67 DEGREES AT 6, COOLEST AUG. 15 HERE IN 12 YEARS

The lowest temperature recorded for Aug. 15 in 12 years was registered when the thermometer dropped to 67 degrees at 6 o'clock this morning, Meteorologist Harry F. Wahlgren said today. On the same date in 1933 a temperature of 62 degrees was recorded.

Last night's average temperature of 71.5 degrees was the lowest recorded since Friday night's average of 70.7 degrees. A low temperature of 62 degrees was forecast by Wahlgren for tonight.

The weather tomorrow and Friday will continue to be generally fair, Wahlgren said and the thermometer will probably not rise to the 90-degree mark before Friday afternoon.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the state was 98 degrees at Poplar Bluff, the lowest, 56 degrees at Kidder.

2 YOUTHS DROWN TRYING TO WADE IN MISSISSIPPI

Pulled Under by Current in Trying to Go From Mosenthein Island to Illinois Shore.

Two young men were drowned in the Mississippi river today as they attempted to wade from Mosenthein island to the Illinois bank.

Witnesses said the youths waded into the river from the west side of the island and were caught in the current and pulled under the water. Two men in a motor boat who saw them struggling started to the rescue, but arrived at the place where they had gone down too late.

The two boys, described as about 16 years of age, took a ferry from the Chain Twist Club, 10200 Riverview drive to the island to go swimming.

St. Louis police, informed of the drowning by officials of the yacht club, sent a rescue squad to the scene. Early efforts to recover the bodies were unsuccessful.

LEAHY SAYS U.S. MUST KEEP MILITARY STRENGTH, UNITY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Fleet Adm. William D. Leahy said today the United States must accept peril itself to return to the state of military weakness in which the Japanese and Nazis found this country in 1941.

In a radio address discussing the end of the war, the President's chief of staff said that Allied unity which brought victory must be continued in the peace area, saying that the United States has a navy more powerful than any other two navies in existence. Leahy added:

"We have the best equipped and most completely mechanized ground force in the world. The Army and the Navy together have the world's largest and most efficient air force. We possess, with our British allies, the secret of the world's most fearsome weapon."

All of this adds up, Leahy said, to making the United States "one of the world's most powerful nations, if not the most powerful." The power of the American way of life, Leahy said, "was the secret weapon which really destroyed Hitler and Japan."

CHINESE FAVOR MAKING JAPS GIVE UP SAMURAI SWORDS

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (AP)—Chinese experts in Japanese psychology are unanimous in the belief that the surrender ceremony must include the yielding of Samurai swords by the Japanese surrender delegates.

Ancient symbolism surrounds the Samurai swords and Chinese advisers say nothing will make so great an impression on the ordinary Japanese man as a universal showing his modern turning over their swords to Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Semi-religious rites surround the forging of the weapons. Armorers who forge the swords are a special group who must purify themselves and observe an intricate ritual before completion of the sword. Traditional rites also are observed when a youth is given his Samurai sword. Customarily it is plated only in death.

Borough May Submit Liquor.

CLIFFSIDE PARK, N. J. (AP)—This borough will submit $300 worth of liquor to 1951 if no holes in the property are found by that time. The bottles belonged to a tavern owner who died intestate and with apparently no heirs.

MURDER CHARGES FILED AGAINST 2 BOYS IN HANGING

One, Named in Coroner's Homicide Verdict, Admits He Beat Lad for 'Following' Him.

Murder charges were filed against two 15-year-old inmates of the St. Louis Training School, Ballenfontaine road and Highway 66, St. Louis county, today, in the death of James Driskill, 7, also an inmate at the institution, who was hanged from a pear tree on the school grounds Monday.

The boys charged with murder are James Richard Lee and Otis Smith. Both had been named in a coroner's verdict of homicide, returned earlier today. After the verdict was returned the Smith boy admitted orally to Deputy Sheriff Harry Newbold that he had beaten and hanged the Driskill boy. Lee previously had admitted his part in the tragedy.

Murder charges were filed by Prosecuting Attorney Stanley Wallach before Circuit Judge Raymond E. LaDriere at Clayton, acting as Juvenile Court Judge. Wallach asked he would ask Judge LaDriere to remove the case to the Circuit Court, "in view of the seriousness of the crime."

The Smith boy in his statement said the younger boy had followed him around the institution grounds, Monday, refusing to obey his command to return to the dormitory.

"I didn't like to be followed," he said.

The Smith boy told Newbold he turned and beat the Driskill boy, then carried him 200 feet to the pear tree, where he used the younger boy's belt to hang him from a limb, by the neck. He required the help of the Lee boy in the hanging, he said. This is the same story previously told by the Lee boy.

Hearing on the murder charge was set for Friday. The boys are being held at the Malcolm Bliss Psychopathic Hospital, 1439 Gratiot street.

Charles Schmidt, held at the Training Center School earlier, was released after testimony showed he apparently had had no part in the affair other than to have discovered the body.

Dr. Arthur A. Hines, superintendent of the school, testified that all the boys there were feebleminded. He said the Smith boy at the chronological age of 15 years and 11 months had a mental age, as shown by intelligence tests, of nine years, and the Lee boy, at the age of seven years and four months, had a mental age of four years, five months.

RECORDS-OFFICE JOBS SOUGHT BY MAYOR FOR ST. LOUISANS

A meeting to develop a liaison between municipal and federal civil service commissions was requested yesterday by Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann in an effort to assure St. Louisans an opportunity to apply for jobs when the Army converts the St. Louis Ordnance plant into a records office.

Mayor Kaufmann asked Assistant Personnel Director Thor W. Bruce to have a special subcommittee of the city's Labor-Management Committee meet with federal officials and urge them to fill the records-office jobs with local personnel. Unless this is done, he said, the Government might transfer employes working in outlying bureaus to the office.

The Civil Service Commission in Washington, has made no announcement about the project or the measures to be used in the recruitment of the 4000 employes which the records office will require. Representative John J. Cochran said last week the personal accounting offices of the Federal Government also might be moved to the ordnance plant.

MAN SERVING 99-YEAR TERM IN MURDER RECEIVES PARDON

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Joe Weinrich, whose 17-year-old mother acquitted stepmurder fiance for 15 years to raise money in an effort to prove him innocent of murder, was given a full pardon today.

Gov. Dwight H. Green signed the pardon under which Weinrich is to be released from Statesville penitentiary where, since 1933 he has been serving time on a 99-year sentence imposed on conviction of murdering Policeman William D. Lundy in a filling-station robbery in 1932.

Testimony at a pardon board hearing included assertion that Weinrich was victim "of a bum rap."

DICTAPHONE RECORDED CRASH INTO EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—The roar of the engines and the subsequent crash of the B-25 bomber into the Empire State Building on July 28, causing 14 deaths, was recorded on a machine which had been in use for letter dictation, Col. W. H. Carey, secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, said.

Carey said the record showed the B-25s engines were operating normally at the time of the accident.

Cracker Is Axe to Slide on Trip.

CHICAGO (AP)—If William Anthony Furness, scion of an English shipping family, encountered any daring nor difficulties on his recent train trip from Los Angeles to the East Coast, he had an affidavit are in the hole. Photographers who met him during a stopover here instead the box he carried contained cactus.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN LEMAY HOME

CARL ZIMMER JR.

EVELYN ZIMMER

GERALDINE ZIMMER

NOLAN DAVIS

Four - Month - Old Boy Whose Father Just Returned From Pacific, Two Girls Perish.

Three children, one of them a 4-month-old boy whose father returned from service in the South Pacific two weeks ago and saw him for the first time, were burned to death early today when fire destroyed a six-room house at 344 Lemay Ferry road, Lemay. The baby's uncle was seriously burned.

The dead:

Carl Zimmer Jr., 4 months old, son of Tech. Sgt. and Mrs. Carl Zimmer, 210 Fredalia avenue, Lemay.

Geraldine Zimmer, 12, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Zimmer, 5210 Hilda avenue, Lakewood, and the baby's aunt.

Evelyn Zimmer, 8, Geraldine's sister.

The injured man, Nolan Davis, who lived at the Lemay Ferry road address, was taken to the Post Hospital at Jefferson Barracks and was later transferred to Lutheran Hospital. He suffered burns about the body. He was unable to make a statement.

Sgt. Zimmer said he, his wife, Helyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis had spent the evening away from the house, celebrating the announcement of peace. His sisters, Geraldine and Evelyn, were to stay all night at the Davis home and were left in charge of the baby, he said.

The four adults returned to the Davis home at about 2:30 o'clock, and then decided they wanted some sandwiches. Nolan stayed at home and Zimmer, his wife and Mrs. Davis, who is Mrs. Zimmer's sister, went to a sandwich shop.

When they returned an hour later, the first floor of the house was in flames, and the second appeared to be filled with smoke. Davis was trying to go up a flight of stairs inside the house to the second floor, where the children were, but was unable to do so because of flames, Sgt. Zimmer said. Sgt. Zimmer succeeded in pulling Davis from the building, but was unable to go upstairs.

The Lemay Volunteer Fire Department arrived shortly after Davis was removed from the house, and found flames coming from windows on both floors of the building. Mrs. Zimmer told firemen the children were on the second floor, but because of the intense heat they were not able to enter the building.

After the flames were brought under control, firemen found the three children in one bedroom. Deputy Constable Delbert Smith of Lemay township said. The house, a six-room frame and stucco building with three rooms on each floor, was virtually destroyed.

Sgt. Zimmer returned home on a 30-day furlough two weeks ago, after serving as waist gunner and radio operator on a B-25 Mitchell bomber in the southwest Pacific since last November. He holds the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters. Carl Jr. was born after he went overseas.

Fire Destroys Six Lumber Sheds at Steele & Hibbard Co.

Fire of undetermined origin early today destroyed six lumber sheds at the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Co., 2200 Hall street, causing damage estimated at $75,000.

Leaping flames feeding on stockpiles of lumber attracted a crowd of about 1000 persons still out celebrating Japan's surrender at the time the fire began about 1 a.m.

A brisk breeze spread the blaze rapidly through the lumber yard. Firemen worked for two hours before bringing it under control. Twenty pieces of equipment responded to four alarms. Only one of seven sheds was saved. Three packed trucks also burned.

Fire Chief Frank Eganstether estimated the damage at $75,000 to contents and $20,000 to buildings. Will Tramps, 7541 Stanford avenue, University City, is president of the company.

BOY WHO GUESSED SURRENDER TIMES RINGS BELLS AGAIN

Ronald Rusch Said Japs Would Give Up by Aug. 15.

(Picture on Page 7A.)

Ronald Rusch, 14-year-old schoolboy, last night proudly rang the bells of Assumption Church in Maplewood, St. Louis county.

Ronald had been chosen by the Rev. F. J. Schlattmann, pastor, to ring the two bells of the 90-year-old Catholic church on V-E day after the boy, in a guessing contest at the parish school last April, had predicted the date of German surrender. Two 13-year-old schoolmates, Oliver Miller and Leonard Mueller, were selected to help him pull the ropes.

The bells, which serve as town criers for the community seven miles south of St. Louis, were used to signal blackouts during the early days of the war. They pealed for 12 minutes last night. Ronald and his companions hastened to the church tower the moment the surrender announcement was broadcast.

Last May 8, when the boys descended from the tower after proclaiming V-E day, Father Schlattmann asked when they were coming back to repeat the performance for Japan's surrender.

"By Aug. 15," Ronald replied.

BURMA FIGHTING CONTINUES IN SITTANG BEND SECTOR

RANGOON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Fighting still was going on tonight in eastern Burma, with patrol clashes and skirmishes in the Sittang bend area.

The Japanese stranded in various areas of Burma have been out of touch with their commands for weeks.

Among the hardest Japanese to contact are several hundred who are hiding out waiting for a chance to escape from points west of the road to Mandalay, less than 30 miles outside Rangoon.

2 Killed in B-25 Crash in Arizona.

YUMA, Ariz., Aug. 15 (AP)—The entire crew of five of a B-25 army bomber were killed when their plane crashed into Powell Peak, southeast of Tiger, Ariz., Saturday, Yuma air base authorities today. None of the men were from this area.

362 WAR ORDERS CANCELED BY U. S. IN 3-STATE AREA

Ordnance District Calls Off $250,000,000 in Contracts — Cutbacks by Air Forces.

The War Department canceled 362 government contracts through St. Louis offices last night, immediately following announcement of the ending of hostilities with Japan, the St. Louis Ordnance District and the Air Force Technical Service Command announced today.

The Ordnance District said its 242 cancellations in 77 plants in Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas involved products and services amounting to $250,000,000. The technical service command said it was not yet in a position to evaluate the 120 contracts it terminated.

Among the St. Louis plants notified by telegram last night that termination orders were following were the Chevrolet Shell plant; Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corp.; Monsanto Chemical Co.; Mines Equipment Co.; National Sling Co.; Standard Steel Spring Co., Madison; American Stove Co.; Universal Match Corp., Ferguson; National Enameling and Stamping Co., Granite City; Wagner Electric Co.; Carter Carburetor Co.; Lincoln Engineering Co. and Western Cartridge Co., East Alton.

The public relations officer for the technical service command said telegrams were being sent out by other offices of the command today. The local office had not been informed of the specific contracts being terminated. Largest contracts here for the command are Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., McDonnell Aircraft Corp., Laister-Kauffmann Aircraft Corporation and Wagner Electric Corporation. The command also has placed contracts here for many small parts at several smaller plants.

The termination orders, a War Department spokesman said, will not necessarily result in all war workers at these plants being laid off immediately. Some of them will be kept on, he said, to help dismantle war equipment and prepare the plants for peacetime production.

A few of the contracts will be terminated only partly. Lincoln Engineering Co. will keep its contract in part, to be able to manufacture parts needed by the Ordnance Department. Universal Match Corporation and Western Cartridge Co. will retain contracts for the development of Army ordnance.

John A. Dely, operating vice president of Emerson, said the turret plant at which all contracts were canceled, would lay off 2000 of its 2500 workers next week. The remaining 500 will be used in termination operations. The company has enough orders at its downtown electrical division for civilian goods, Dely said, to absorb between 40 and 50 per cent of the persons laid off.

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Associated Retail Stores Will Be Open Thursday August 16 as Usual

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Associated Retailers of St. Louis

REVIEW OF PACIFIC WAR FROM PEARL HARBOR TO VICTORY

United States Helpless at Outset, Massed Greatest Sea, Air Force In History to Crush the Japanese

British and Dutch Allies Were in Even More Weakened Condition at Start—American Forces Battled Heroically Against Odds Until Resurgence of Fleet.

By CARL C. CRANMER
Associated Press Foreign Staff.

THE Second great world war of the century has ended with the utter defeat of Japan, last of the Axis powers which conspired to divide the world into three vast spheres of cruelty and subjugation.

Four days after it came to pass their trust in Providence was justified.

Four has come after 14 years in which their trust in Providence was justified.

Four has come after 14 years to place their trust in Providence of almost continuous war in Manchuria, Ethiopia, China, Europe, Africa, Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

The atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war smashed Japan's military clique which had boasted it would lead the country to national suicide after America had swept to the very doorstep of the island empire.

The end was foreshadowed on Aug. 10 when the Japanese offered to surrender with the sole condition that their Emperor be allowed to remain.

Thus the Japanese militarists admitted defeat—Japan's first major defeat in its 2600 years of recorded or mythical history.

The chief instigators of this enormous conflict in which close to 25,000,000 were killed or wounded or in combat—not counting the millions killed by starvation, air raids and other causes—have been completely undone.

Hitler has consigned to the scrapbin holocaust that extinguished Germany as a unified nation. Mussolini, lying by the heels, died that way.

'New Order' Crushed.

The boast of Adm. Gonichi Yamamoto that he would dictate terms in the White House, the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the Reich of a thousand years and the new order, Mussolini's 2,000,000 bayonets and the new Roman empire stand today as empty vainglories.

The chain of aggression, beginning in Manchuria Sept. 18, 1931, reached its zenith in 1941, when Japan's realm reached 3000 miles either way, from the Aleutians to Java, from Manchuria and Burma to mid-Pacific, and embraced an enslaved population of nearly 500,000,000.

Japan's militarists, dreaming of conquests more fantastic than Genghis Khan's, stood on the threshold of dominion over one billion people.

Pearl Harbor, "the date that will live in infamy," smashed that dream.

On that day, Dec. 7, 1941, there was cast into the ashes the vast flood from the arsenal of America, the high courage of its soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen.

Vengeful Power.

Small but elite air forces, submarine war, soldiers, a crippled navy—the expeditions—covered Japan's progress. Then the mighty, not just the world had ever known, the earth's greatest air force and one of its most powerful armies—the armed power of an aroused American Democracy—beat their way across the Pacific ocean to the homeland of the Mikado. Allies from Britain and the British dominions from China and others of the United Nations shared in the mighty conquests.

Japan was overwhelmed by new weapons and methods of global strategy: the movable strategic force of a hundred aircraft carriers, the super-bomber, the incredible armada of supply ships floating docks and maintenance vessels known as the "fleet train," the more than 60 types of landing craft, the stupendous army of equipment and talent of the more than 80 amphibious "island hopping" operations, the melee and the lightning that turned tiny islands into formidable bases, the jellied gasoline bomb that turned Japan into a land of burned-out cities.

The United States was tested to the most humiliating defeats of her history, but it also won some of its greatest victories.

Fighting two great wars simultaneously, it won them both, and now emerges upon a new state of world power, her armies at occupation sporting two oceans.

But the cost is in huge American cemeteries that dot the world map. Geographical names — Bataan, Fort Pena, Corregidor, Salerno, Guadalcanal, Anzio, Coral Sea, Casino, Midway, Tarawa, St. Lo, Saipan, Anzhen, Iwo, the Rhine, Okinawa, the Aduentas and many others — have been burned into American memory forever.

Pearl Harbor.

Pearl Harbor was foreshadowed by the Axis-Pacific pact of Germany, Italy and Japan on Sept. 27, 1940, but Americans were astounded in the midst of a quiet Sunday afternoon to the White House announcement that Japanese planes were attacking that stronghold in mid-Pacific.

Even as Japanese bombers were roaring over Diamond Head, Tokyo's two envoys called at the State Department in Washington in their "peace negotiations." Never were treacherous negotiations carried to such farcical extreme.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, a member of the subcommittee, bemoaned the white hot indignation: "The only thing now is to do our best to lick hell out of them." The Japanese had done what everything before could not do—unify the American people for war against aggression.

In Honolulu that morning American pilots pushed the Lord and poured the ammunition. They had seen it coming. Two days before they struck their second great blow at Allied naval power when their bombers pounced on two of Britain's proudest battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and sank them off the Malaya coast.

Having robbed Singapore of its naval shield, the Japanese leapfrogged down the coast and isolated British lines in the jungle at Kota Bharu on Dec. 8, the date the war began in the Far East.

Two days later they struck their second great blow at Allied naval power when their bombers pounced on two of Britain's proudest battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and sank them off the Malaya coast.

Having robbed Singapore of its naval shield, the Japanese leapfrogged down the coast and isolated British lines in the jungle at night, to the amazement of British generals who never had believed an attack on Singapore from the landward side was possible.

Australians, British and Indians were keys to unfamiliar in this type of warfare. The Japanese beat them back into Singapore's island on Jan. 31, and after a short siege they plunged across the straits into the mangrove swamps in a night attack. Singapore fell on Feb. 15, its giant guns still pointing toward the sea—the wrong way.

The British lost an army of 130,000 men, control of the approaches to Burma, India, the Dutch East Indies, communications between Australia and the Middle East.

The Japanese already had landed on Borneo on Dec. 16 and on the Celebes. They worked down Bismarck atoll despite the blows of Flying Fortresses and United States destroyer forces which got in their first licks of the war.

Disaster in Java Sea.

So far as the East Indies were concerned, the decisive battle was fought in the Java Sea—a disaster for the Allies. Setting their invasion fleet in motion, the Japanese trapped a United Nations fleet commanded by Dutch V. Adm. C. E. L. Helfrich in the Java Sea. In the engagement, Feb. 27-28, the Allies lost 23 American, British, Australian and Dutch warships before they could withdraw under pursuing air and submarine attacks.

The Japanese landed on Java March 1 and six days later had captured Batavia, the capital, and Bandoeng, mountain stronghold. The British defended Sumatra and its rich oil wells until March 16, and Dutch guerrillas continued to hold out in some of the islands for months, but the campaign was virtually over.

Burma Overrun.

The white man's prestige in the Orient slumped to a new low in Burma, which the Japanese invaded along almost impassable mountain trails from Thailand even before they finished the capture of Singapore.

The enemy captured Moulmein, crossed the Sittang, and captured Rangoon, capital and chief port, on March 8—again striking from the northeast. Hurrying to outflank Burmese in their retreat up the Irrawaddy, the hard way out of Burma, the British surrendered Mandalay, heart of the Kipling country, on May 2. To many, the old British Empire appeared to be coming apart at the seams.

The Japanese pushed on through Lashio, terminal of the Burma Road to China and cracked the Salween gorge in Yunnan, China's southwestern province. China, fighting since July 7, 1937, seemed ripe to a knockout.

On May 20, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and his little band of Americans and Chinese struggled through the rugged mountains into India. He summed up the whole sorry story of unpreparedness:

"I think we got a hell of a beating. We got run out of Burma and it is humiliating as hell."

The British had neglected to build roads that would have made a defense in northern Burma possible. They had attempted to halt the Japanese advance with obsolete planes. Insufficient reinforcements had arrived in Singapore just in time to be captured. The Dutch had planned a defense with planes and guns that never arrived from America.

The Japanese had won an empire of oil, tin, rubber at trifling cost.

Australia Menaced.

With hate, breath the world waited for the battle for Australia. On March 17, MacArthur arrived in Australia to plan after slipping out of Corregidor on a bombing PT boat that eluded Japanese sea hundreds of miles on either.

"I came through and I will return," he declared, as he assumed command in Southeast Asia.

But the English-speaking dominions in the little continent in the Antipodes was in desperate plight. The Japanese had seized the Admiralty Islands and all the important bases in northern New Guinea. They were solidly entrenched in Rabaul in New Britain and were infiltrating into the Solomons. Australia was in danger of having its supply line to America cut.

Washington and London were preoccupied with the German peril in Moscow and Suez.

But slowly MacArthur's American - Australian - Dutch - New Zealand forces gathered strength. Refugees from hundreds of shipwrecks, the bombed escape ports of the Indies, the scattered guerrilla battles of the Philippines filtered in. American veterans of Africa returned. United States troops en route to Manila, when the war broke out were diverted to Australia, and more arrived. Militia drilled.

He had not long to prepare before the Japanese launched a full-scale effort down the Solomon sea corridor.

Battle of Coral Sea.

The Battle of the Coral Sea, May 6-8, was the first great naval action ever fought without surface ships coming within gunrange of one another. It is the airplane carrier proved that henceforth it was the queen of the sea.

For four days the farming battle spread over 400,000 square miles of virgin sea and coral reefs, with the two fleets standing 60 to 100 miles apart. Two American carriers were pitted against three of the Japanese. And when the smoke of battle cleared 13 Japanese ships, including at least one carrier and perhaps a second, had gone down. At least 20 more, including another carrier, were damaged. The American losses were the carrier Lexington, a destroyer and a tanker.

At least 77 other Japanese ships were sunk or damaged in previous air strikes on shipping concentrations at Tulagi, Solomons and Lae on March 10 and May 6.

This was the beginning of the turning of the tide, but it did not halt the Japanese entirely.

The enemy was yet to make his landings at Buna in New Guinea on July 22 and begin the subjugation thrust over the top of the towering Owen Stanley ranges toward Port Moresby. He was yet to make his abortive attempt at Milne Bay on Sept. 25, frightened back of the throat of Australian domination of Australia.

Then, almost exactly six months after Pearl Harbor, a Japanese invasion armada of more than 30 ships was exhausted as the result of an admirals estimate that the defeat enemy would now turn toward Hawaii.

Victory at Midway.

The Battle of Midway, June 3-6, was another vast engagement spread over a great panorama of the Pacific with Japanese landings in the west of the Aleutians as a subsidiary.

This time submarines, flying fortresses, Navy flying boats, and Marine bombers and fighters got in their blows as well as the carrier planes. Never did outnumbered Americans display a more brilliant courage. Navy Torpedo Squadron 8 committed with the enemy fleet and not one plane of the 15 returned. A few pilots survived.

But the Japanese battle fleet was forced to flee, crippled and burning under a hail of bombs and torpedoes. The final score was at least 20 Japanese ships sunk or damaged, including four aircraft carriers sent to the bottom, and three battleships damaged. It was Japan's most crippling loss in its naval history up to that time. At least 275 of the planes were lost.

American losses were the carrier Yorktown and a destroyer.

This was the end of retreat in the Pacific, and the Allies were past their low point in the war. Three days later, on June 6, Hitler issued his directive for Stalingrad, and 13 days later, on June 19, Rommel in Africa suddenly turned the tables on the British, captured Tobruk and sped on to El Alamein, within striking distance of the Suez canal.

First Counterblow.

The time had now come to strike the first real counterblow. It came Aug. 7, 1942, at Guadalcanal, the first of the amphibious landings on the way to Tokyo.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's marines under Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift took the Japanese completely by surprise and at first scored a brilliant success, seizing the grand Henderson airfield and the nearby Tulagi anchorage.

But for months the outcome of this struggle in the insect-infested jungles remained in doubt. Not until Feb. 9, 1943, was the island finally secured.

The "Tokyo Express"—fast task forces of destroyers and other ships — used supplies and reinforcements down at night. Their submarines prowled the waters, making it unsafe for Allied transports and warships to remain off the island. Their warships made night raids, ringing the beach and scattering death in the foxholes. Their bombers forced United States fighter squadrons on Guadalcanal into a battle of attrition.

Naval engagement after naval engagement was fought while the marines held on grimly. On the night of Aug. 8 a Japanese cruiser force caught Allied naval forces off guard and in a spectacular night action off Savo island, one Australian and three American cruisers were sunk.

Then followed the naval engagements of the eastern Solomons, the Battle of Cape Esperance and the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, in which the Americans lost the veteran carrier Hornet and a destroyer.

In October the Japanese succeeded in landing reinforcements and prepared to drive the Americans into the sea. But American Army reinforcements also arrived at the scene. Adm. William F. Halsey took command of naval forces in the area.

On the other side of the world, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's great expedition was sailing from England and America for North Africa.

Decisive Sea Victory.

On Nov. 13, 14 and 15 the decisive battle, known as the Battle of Guadalcanal, took place at sea. It was the greatest surface action since the Battle of Jutland in the First World War.

The Japanese sent three forces of warships and transports, with a view to blasting the Americans off the island. The first force was intercepted by Rear Adm. Daniel J. Callaghan, Callaghan, matching his cruiser San Francisco against one of the battleships, boldly thrust his little column in the midst of the Japanese. Callaghan lost his life but the Japanese were routed in the confusion.

Either unaware of the disaster that had overtaken their vanguard or unable to arrest their battle plans, the other two Japanese forces came on the next day and night and ran into a similar massacre. This time United States battleships participated.

The final count was at least 28 Japanese ships sunk, including one and possibly two battleships and 12 transports loaded with troops. Two American cruisers and six destroyers were sunk.

In a last desperate effort the Japanese lost six more cruisers and destroyers and three more transports in a night fight two weeks later. Another United States cruiser went down.

But with their sea lines cut, and reduced by starvation and disease, the Japanese gave ground to fiercely attacking American troops on the island, and finally announced that the remnants had been "withdrawn."

The battle cost Tokyo 50,000 men, from 37 to 64 ships sunk, 102 ships damaged and 600 planes.

The struggle also was costly for the United States—28 ships, including the carriers Wasp and Hornet, plus very heavy ground casualties.

New Guinea Comeback.

On the day the Japanese disclosed their defeat on Guadalcanal they also belatedly announced their loss of Buna in New Guinea.

MacArthur began his comeback in New Guinea on Sept. 25, when the Japanese were within 32 miles of Port Moresby. Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey's Australians drove the invaders back over the formidable Owen Stanley range. Then on Nov. 5—the day after the landing in North Africa, and while the Russians were battling in Stalingrad — MacArthur disclosed his first spectacular blow.

Clad in camouflaged jungle suits and carrying their guns, mortars and artillery in gliders and planes, airborne Americans descended into the New Guinea swamps in a flanking movement which sent the Japanese reeling back on Buna.

But many an American and Australian was to die in New Guinea's green hell before the forces of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger had mastered the last big blockhouse. The Japanese had to be killed one by one in sequarter fighting, and more than one enemy convoy had to be knocked off before the coastal stronghold was overrun.

MacArthur proclaimed his victory on Jan. 23, 1943. The entire force of 12,000 Japanese had been destroyed.

During the remainder of 1942—while the eyes of the world were turned on Europe where the Allies unhorsed their first dictator, Mussolini, in July, and won the surrender of Italy in September—MacArthur's jungle troops fought through a score of miasmal green hells up the Solomons ladder and in New Guinea.

Series of Swift Thrusts.

With a flash of the genius that marked him as one of the greatest of American generals, MacArthur leaped his men east of Lae in Nassau bay while United States parachutists made their debut in the Pacific theater and dropped in the Markham valley behind the New Guinea stronghold.

Salamaua fell to the Australians on Sept. 13 and Lae the next day. Finschhafen, further up the coast, was taken Oct. 2, and the eastern end of New Guinea was freed.

This was not all accomplished by generalship. There was much hard fighting in the bush valleys and hills, with Gen. George C. Kenney's air force preparing the enemy for the knockout with a systematic pattern of attack on his trails, airfields and barge convoys. In the battle of the Bismarck Sea on March 3-4 Kenney's planes had destroyed 22 ships and perhaps 15,000 men in one of the most complete air victories of the war. Introduction of a new tactic, "skip bombing," found the Japanese virtually helpless.

A series of amphibious operations in Adm. Nimitz's central Pacific area, characterized by sharp, fierce destroyer and cruiser battles, patrol boat actions and savage fighting in the tropical undergrowth, carried up the Solomons islands. The Russell islands were taken in February. Rendova, off Munda in New Georgia, was invaded on June 30, New Georgia itself almost simultaneously. Vella Lavella in the central Solomons on Aug. 17, Arundel island on Aug. 30, Kolombangara, three miles to the north early in October, the Treasury islands on Oct. 27 and Empress Augusta bay on Bougainville, northwestern end of the chain, on Nov. 1.

Finally, stepping across Dampier strait from New Guinea, MacArthur invaded New Britain, drawing the Japanese off balance by his first strike at Arawe on the south coast, and then aiming his main blow in the Cape Gloucester area on the north side.

Using rocket-firing boats to land beach defenses, MacArthur put his men ashore on Dec. 26, 1943.

The way was prepared for the invasion of the enemy strong point of Rabaul. Much hard fighting remained, particularly on Bougainville where Australians were left to mop up, but for strategic purposes the Solomons campaign was over.

Aleutian Isles Retaken.

Meanwhile, Yanks in the Aleutians were fighting under conditions as extreme as those of the jungle. Hammering sea and air blows at Attu, westernmost of the chain which the Japanese invaded while the battle of Midway was being fought. The Americans landed on that barren island May 11. Fighting through fog and 20-foot snowdrifts amid indescribable hardship, the Americans dug the enemy out of his holes around Massacre bay and Chichagof harbor. Japanese resistance finally ended in a fanatastic suicide charge and the island was reclaimed May 31, just under a year after the Japanese seized it.

After elaborate preparation, Americans and Canadians invaded Kiska on Aug. 15, but found the enemy had mysteriously fled. Agattu, already had been abandoned by the Japanese, and the Aleutians were freed. The threat to Alaska was removed.

Gilberts Campaign.

In the central Pacific, at Tarawa, the second Marine division made the first assault on a fortified atoll and wrote one of the most heroic pages in marine corps history. Tarawa had been pounded by a great weight of naval shells and bombs, but not enough. When the marines went ashore on Nov. 1 they found many of the concrete blockhouses intact. Landing boats were wrecked on the coral reefs. Cut and bleeding, the men were pinned down in the surf by the enemy fire.

Tarawa was the costliest bit of ground ever won by the marines up to that time. In 76 hours 893 Americans were killed, wounded and missing—888 of them dead. The Gilbert islands were cleared as a result of the fighting.

While the marines were taking Tarawa, army troops captured Makin. Previously, marines had landed on Nauruna, in the Ellice group on Sept. 23.

In Europe, 1943 had set the stage for the climactic invasion of Normandy, with the Allies within striking distance of Rome.

In the Pacific the year had laid the foundation for the leaping operations up the New Guinea coast and the Central Pacific offensive that was to lead to the Philippines and the Marianas on the doorstep of Japan. MacArthur had set the pattern of his operations—a series of hops, skips and jumps, each "hitting the enemy where he isn't," isolating the main bodies and leaving them to be weakened for the kill.

The year 1944 opened with MacArthur's men carrying out the first of his jumps, to Saidor on Jan. 2, and with Nimitz opening his central Pacific offensive at Kwajalein on Jan. 31.

The isolation of Rabaul was completed with landings on the Green islands to the south of the New Britain stronghold, Emirau in the St. Matthias group to the north and the capture of Manus island in the Admiralties to the northwest.

In giant strides, with Nimitz cooperating, MacArthur proceeded to landings at Aitape and Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea on April 22, the Wakde islands on May 20, Biak island on May 27, Noemfoor island on July 2 and Sansapor at the western end of New Guinea on July 30.

MacArthur estimated that out of a force of 250,000 Japanese assembled for the attack on Australia, 140,000 had been trapped by these operations which advanced Allied lines 1200 miles.

Nimitz struck at the heart of Japan's strongly defended mid-Pacific Marshall islands with a fleet spread over hundreds of miles. Profiting from the lessons of Tarawa, the Americans pounded Kwajalein island almost a solid month with carrier and land planes and added a severe naval bombardment before invading. Tracked amphibious vehicles put the man ashore over the treacherous coral.

Kwajalein, first bit of territory held by Japan at the start of the war to fall into American hands, was captured in a week. Other key islands in the Marshalls fell quickly and the American fleet held sway over an additional 1,000,000 square miles of ocean.

The way now opened to a stinging series of task forces attacks led by swarms of carriers from America's shipyards. Truk, Japan's vast-girt stronghold of the Carolines, was neutralized and the strategic Marianas softened for invasion.

Marianas Invasion.

Emerging at last from jungle and atoll warfare, three American divisions opened a new phase of the war on June 14 with the invasion of Saipan, Ulmile-long island in the Marianas 1300 miles from Tokyo. Its seizure was to clinch control of the central Pacific.

The Americans streamed ashore just eight days after Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's invasion of Normandy.

The Second and Fourth Marine and Twenty-seventh Infantry divisions were supported by a spectacular rocket barrage and a huge armada of air and sea power.

The Japanese, fighting to maintain their lifeline to the south Pacific, displayed a new high in suicidal resistance. They fell back upon the jumbled ravines of

Continued on [illegible]

Sneak Attack---And Top Chiefs of Avengers

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Epitomizing the disaster at Pearl Harbor—when Japan threw its sneak punch at the American Pacific fleet—is this photo made at the moment that magazines of the destroyer Shaw exploded in the air-submarine attack which knocked out eight battleships and turned the naval base into a shambles.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Top commanders of the all-services team that avenged Pearl Harbor and led the drive to victory in the Pacific, GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR (left), and ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, are shown mapping operations. MacArthur has been named supreme Allied commander to receive the Japanese surrender.

JAPAN'S EARLY VICTORIES IN PACIFIC WON AT LOW COST IN MEN, EQUIPMENT

By the Associated Press.

THE Japanese achieved their early victories in the Pacific with surprisingly little man power and equipment. Although their total army force at the beginning of 1942 was estimated as 2,000,000 men, it is believed that they used only about 400,000 men in their entire Pacific drive.

In the Philippines, where they met their greatest resistance, they outnumbered American and Filipino troops by more than three to one. Most of their other victories were achieved against garrisons of fewer than 1000 men.

Now It Can Be Disclosed

230 JAP BOMB BALLOONS FELL IN NORTH AMERICA

Failed as Military Weapon Although 6 Persons Were Killed and Power Line to Atomic Project Cut by One.

SEATTLE, Aug. 15 (AP)—Japan hailed more than 200 bomb-carrying unmanned paper balloons in western North America, out of perhaps thousands launched, but the bizarre attack fell flatter than a pancake as a military weapon.

Details of the strange balloon attacks, hitherto secret to keep the enemy from learning the results, were disclosed today with relaxation of censorship.

At the end of July nearly 230 of the lethal balloons, or their exploded remnants, had been recovered. They fell from Alaska to Mexico, and as far east as Michigan, but most frequently in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California and Montana.

Many more were sighted and some still are being recovered in isolated areas, where unexploded bombs remain a menace. Possible duplications in reports of balloons sighted and the fact many may have come down unseen in mountainous areas, make uncertain the exact number reaching this continent.

Hundreds Seen in Day.

Unknown, too, unless Japan tells, is the number launched, but official guesses that it may be in the thousands are based on a Navy task force report that hundreds were sighted in a single day off the Aleutians, headed for California. It was at time of the San Francisco security conference, and the report caused apprehension and a redoubled watch, but all apparently fell into the sea.

Except for killing six persons who tampered with a bomb near Lakeview, Ore., perhaps causing two small fires, and diverting manpower for their investigation and control, the balloons failed badly as a war weapon. Not one ever dropped in a city or on a war plant, although several came down near the Hanford atomic bomb factory in south central Washington state, and one dropped on the Bonneville dam power line, momentarily stopping power to the Hanford project.

The Japanese radio threat to send balloons carrying suicide pilots never materialized. There was no indication any balloon was manned.

First warning of the balloon strikes came Nov. 4, 1944, when a radio-equipped gas bag was recovered 50 miles off San Pedro, Calif. The first bomb-carrying balloon came down near Kalispell, Mont., Dec. 11, 1944.

Authorities quickly imposed secrecy on balloon findings. Investigation showed the balloons were 33-foot, hydrogen-filled bags made of five layers of paraffined rice paper; that they traveled at around 30,000 feet with prevailing Pacific winds, coming from Japan in three and a half to four and a half days, at 80 to 120 miles an hour. Each carried five bombs, four incendiaries and a 33-pound fragmentation type anti-personnel bomb.

Combatting the balloons quickly became an important defense job, under the Army Western Defense Command. The Army and Navy set up joint operations centers, from which planes were dispatched to shoot down the balloons. Few were destroyed by planes, however. Cooperation of state and local authorities was enlisted, and "recovery teams" pursuing and disposal of balloons when they were sighted.

Authorities found design of the balloons, and the automatic ballast dropping device intended to keep it aloft until it reached this country, were so good some suspected they were of German origin. The Japanese workmanship was sloppy, however, and the equipment frequently failed to function properly—a factor which helped make the attacks unsuccessful. About half the bombs dropped or were dragged off before the balloons were found.

Reached Peak in March.

The balloon traffic reached a peak last March and dropped to a dribble the last two months, but authorities attribute this to summer winds unfavorable for sending gas bags from Japan.

After the Oregon deaths, the War and Navy Departments relied secrecy sufficiently to warn of the danger, but restriction on number and place of landings continued. Official records contain instances of close escapes from injury in other cases.

Near Moose City, Wash., a sheepherder found a fallen balloon with live bombs, dragged it behind his automobile and kept it in a building two weeks before authorities learned of the incident.

A small boy in Washington state found an anti-personnel bomb which looked to him like a toy airplane. He wound the "propeller"—the arming device in the nose—until it was within one-sixteenth of an inch of exploding the bomb.

Indian children near Wapato, Wash., found part of a paper balloon and used it to make a tepee. Officers took it away.

JAPANESE ATTACK ON U. S. CLIMAXED 10 YEARS OF AGGRESSION

Seizure of Manchuria Launched Toyko on Conquests, Successes Of Nazis Intensified Belligerency

Nation Withdrew From League in 1933, Renewed Naval Race, Signed Anti-Comintern Pact in 1936.

By THOMAS A. BOYNTON
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Japan's seizure of Manchuria in 1931 began what the United States State Department has termed "the fateful decade"—10 years of "ruthless development of determined world domination" by the Axis.

The decade ended in war with the United States, when the Japanese suddenly attacked Pearl Harbor and other American bases in the Pacific Dec. 7, 1941. For Japan this attack was the goalpost of a long line of aggressions made to establish a "new order," the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

This is the background of the conflict that now has led to disaster for Japan.

Japan was a newcomer among world powers. In 1853, after two and a half centuries of virtual Japanese seclusion, Commodore Matthew C. Perry entered the empire's home waters with a United States naval force. Until then, Japan's foreign commerce had been meager. From 1637 until the 1850s island waters had been closed completely to outsiders and then certain ports were opened for limited trade, mainly with the English and the French.

It was Perry who opened the door to Japan, and in 1854 Japan signed a commercial and settlement treaty with America—her first with a major western power.

Origin of Pacific Rivalry.

Between 1868 and 1898, however, the United States and Japan swung face to face in the Pacific. In 1894-95 Japan defeated China and took Formosa, stepping stone to the rich southwest Pacific. The United States won a war over Spain in 1898, acquiring the Philippines and annexing Hawaii.

During Japan's 1904-05 war with Russia, a sympathetic United States actually floated Japanese war loans. Peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., at the instigation of President Theodore Roosevelt. Japan won supreme rights over Korea and authority over Manchuria's great Changchung railway. In 1905 Port Arthur became a Japanese naval station.

This Asiatic anchor planted, Japan made 21 demands on China in 1915, seeking to further its continental supremacy. Washington objected, recalling Japan's earlier commitment to an "open door" policy in China. Pre-World War I friction also developed as United States citizens sought relief from mass immigration of Orientals, but this matter did not come to a head until 1924, when Congress passed the Asiatic Exclusion Act, bitterly denounced by Japan as discriminatory.

When Japan wrested Manchuria from the Chinese in 1931, the United States refused to recognize the conquest. Despite vigorous protests by the then Secretary of State Stimson, the Manchurian drive soon spilled over into Jehol, north China. Japan said it would go no further.

Yet it withdrew from the League of Nations in 1933, after the league condemned this aggression. And in 1935-36 Japan repulsed the London Conference decrees of Britain, France and the United States to limit naval equality unless threatened, then renewing its naval race. On Dec. 25, 1936, Japan signed the anti-Comintern pact with Germany.

Marco Polo Bridge Attack.

The United States hoped to prevent widespread warfare after Japanese troops attacked the Chinese at the Marco Polo Bridge July 7, 1937. Secretary Hull attended his "good offices" to help settle the issue. Japan merely intensified its campaign. President Roosevelt clamped the Neutrality Act on both powers, stopping war shipments to United States vessels.

In September 1940 Joseph C. Grew, then Ambassador to Tokyo, called Secretary Hull that Germany's visitation, "the strong wins," had gone to Japanese heads and military factions thought Japan should consolidate its Greater East Asia position while the Dutch still was agreeable.

Even before the France-Germany armistice of June 1940, Japan put pressure on the French in Indochina. Hull observed it was clear that Japan's leaders were "lost on the conquest by force of all worthwhile territory in the Pacific ocean area."

A blow to the Japanese was passage of the Lend-Lease Act in January 1941 under which President Roosevelt promised "all out aid" to China. From Tokyo, Ambassador Grew reported Japanese plans to attack Pearl Harbor in case of "trouble" with the United States.

Discussions Grow Tense.

Discussions between the new Japanese ambassador, Nomura, and Secretary Hull became more and more tense as Japanese aggression pushed on. In June, 1941, Hull handed Nomura a formula for peace, containing these points:

Both governments should affirm their national policies as directed toward lasting peace and cooperation; the United States would support in China that China and Japan enter peace negotiations, provided Japan first communicates to and discuss with the United States the general terms; mutual trade and commerce agreements would be made; and the two countries should discuss proposed neutralization of the future independent Philippines.

However, Japan's next move was occupation of Indochina under Vichy French permission. Roosevelt made a futile appeal to stop the move, then froze Japanese assets in the United States.

Japanese Plans Cited.

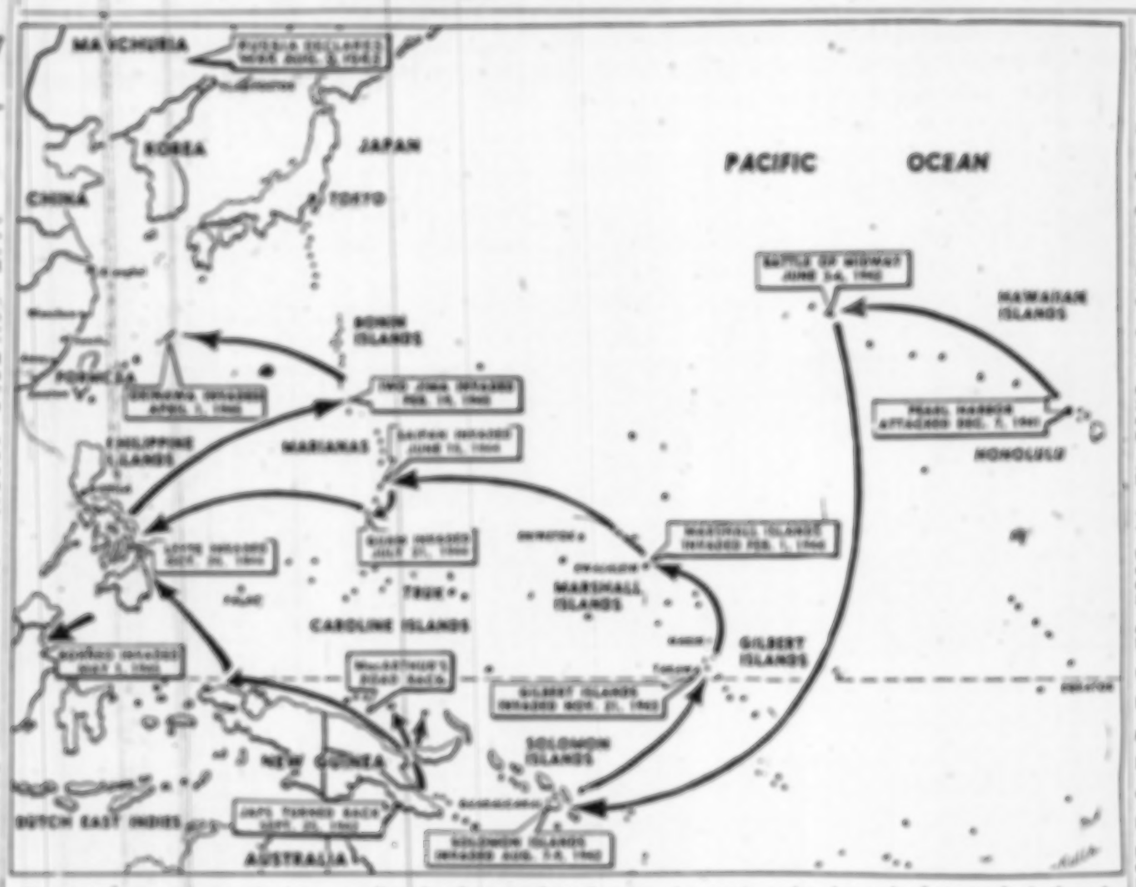
In August, the State Department told the British embassy the Japanese planned to invade the Indies about next June, including China, and probably move to block Suez and the Cape of Good Hope on the British trade routes. That same month President Roosevelt warned Nomura that "if the Japanese government takes any further steps" . . . by force or threat . . . the United States will be compelled to take immediately any and all steps which it may deem necessary . . . for safety and security."

Before Kurusu joined Nomura in Washington early in November the two decried the "encirclement" of Japan and both drew aid to Chiang Kai-shek as well as the economic blockade. But they made it evident that Japan insisted on a "nation's peace" in China, with United States armed and continued Japanese occupation. Japanese troops continued to flood Indochina.

Peace Plea Fails.

On Dec. 6, President Roosevelt called Emperor Hirohito and asked that peace be preserved. At 7:02 a.m., Honolulu time, Sunday, Dec. 7, Japanese carrier planes attacked Pearl Harbor. In Washington, an hour later Nomura and Kurusu called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum. It said the United States had prevented peace in China, had blocked Japan's co-prosperity plan, had shown no conciliation in discussions, had planned war with Germany and Japan, and was party to an anti-Japanese conspiracy with Britain and other countries.

Chronology of the War in the Pacific



Most significant moves in the long, complicated and unprecedented series of operations that drove the Japanese back through the vast Pacific are illustrated by this map. Many enemy-held areas, such as Truk, were bypassed, being left "to wither on the vine" as Allied forces struck frequent surprise blows that caught Japan's armed forces unprepared. Russia, entering the war Aug. 8, helped close the Allied ring around the enemy homeland.

Following is a date-by-date summary of the principal events in the Pacific war:

1941.

Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor, Wake, Guam, Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong and invade Thailand.

Dec. 8—United States and Great Britain declare war on Japan. Japanese attack Midway.

Dec. 9—Japanese occupy northern Gilbert islands.

Dec. 10—Japanese land in Philippines, sink British battleship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

Dec. 11—Guam falls to Japan.

Dec. 12—Wake island falls.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong falls to Japanese.

1942.

Jan. 2—Japanese occupy Manila and Cavite naval base.

Jan. 11—Celebes invaded.

Jan. 13—Japanese advance into Burma.

Jan. 23—Japanese land on New Britain.

Jan. 23-24—United States destroyers attack Japanese forces in Makassar strait.

Jan. 24—United States carriers and cruiser attack enemy based in Marshall and Gilbert islands.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

Feb. 16—United States task forces bombards Wake.

Feb. 27-March 1—Allied loss 13 vessels in Battle of the Java sea.

March 6—United Dutch Navy exits Marcus island.

March 8—Japanese take Rangoon.

March 10—Rangoon, Burma's capital falls. Japanese conquer Java.

March 12—Tanks land in New Caledonia.

March 18—Japanese invade Solomon islands.

March 25—Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrives in Australia, leaving Philippine command to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright.

April 9—Fighting ends on Bataan peninsula.

April 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.

April 29—Japanese clinch occupation of all important bases along northern shores of Dutch New Guinea.

April 30—Lashio, Burma Road terminus, falls to Japanese.

May 6—British land in Madagascar to foil Japanese submarine operations.

May 6—Corregidor falls; beginning Philippine campaign ends.

May 4-8 — Carrier Lexington lost, Yorktown disabled, as United States sinks or damages eight big Japanese ships in Battle of the Coral sea.

May 31—Japanese occupy Diego Suarez.

June 3—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, is shrouded. Japanese landings in Aleutians follow.

June 3-6—United States Navy routs enemy force in Battle of Midway, sinking four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport and damaging eight ships.

July 22—Japanese land at Buna and Gona, New Guinea.

Aug. 7—United States Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in Solomons.

Aug. 9—Battle of Savo Island ends with one Australian and three United States heavy cruisers lost after Japanese night attack.

Aug. 17-28—United States Army rolls Makin.

Aug. 23-25—American naval and air forces off Solomons repel enemy reinforcement fleet.

Aug. 29—Japanese land at Milne bay, New Guinea.

Aug. 30—Attack is described as aimed to United States forces.

Sept. 3—United States carrier Wasp sunk in Solomons area.

Sept. 25—Japanese forced back from Port Moresby, New Guinea, by MacArthur's forces.

Oct. 7—Japanese evacuate Kiska in Aleutians.

Oct. 11-15—Battle of Cape Esperance results in enemy loss of four cruisers and four destroyers and one United States destroyer destroyed.

Oct. 16—Battle of Santa Cruz islands. United States carrier Hornet sunk, nine enemy ships damaged.

Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives United States decisive naval victory as 28 Japanese warships and four transports are sunk.

Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Battle of Tassafaronga (Lunga Point).

Dec. 9—Allies occupy Gona in New Guinea.

Dec. 14—MacArthur's troops occupy Buna village, New Guinea.

Dec. 26—United States forces attack Japan installations at Kiska, Aleutians.

1943.

Jan. 6—Fleet United States daylight raid on Rabaul, New Britain, costs Japanese nine ships.

Jan. 15—United States forces occupy Amchitka Island, Aleutians.

Jan. 24—Organized Japanese resistance over at Guadalcanal, New Guinea.

Jan. 30 — Japanese sink U.S.S. Chicago.

Feb. 9 — United States forces complete capture of Guadalcanal.

Feb. 10 — United States Navy shells Attu.

March 2-4—Battle of Bismarck Sea, fought by MacArthur's bombers, costs Japanese three cruisers, four destroyers, 12 transports and 15,000 troops.

March 15—Tanks bomb Kiska six times in a day.

March 22 — Navy drives Japanese convoy of four cruisers, four destroyers and two cargo ships from Aleutians.

May 6—United States announces occupation of Russell islands in February.

May 11—Tanks land on Attu.

May 20—Japanese spat large-scale offensive along Burma-Indian border in China.

May 29—United States soldiers capture Attu.

June 30—Americans move onto Trobriand islands, off east tip of New Guinea.

June 30 — Tanks and Aussies land on Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons and Nassau Bay, New Guinea.

July 5-6 — United States fleet moves heavily in Battle of Kula Gulf.

July 12-13 — Japanese cruiser, three destroyers sunk in naval fight in Kula Gulf.

July 31 — Allies occupy Mubo, New Guinea.

Aug. 6—Tanks conquer Wanda, New Georgia.

Aug. 6-7 — Navy sinks cruiser and two destroyers in Vella Gulf.

Aug. 15 — United States and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.

Aug. 17—MacArthur's troops occupy Vella Lavella in Central Solomons.

Aug. 27 — Japanese quit New Georgia.

Aug. 29—Americans win Arundel island in the Solomons.

Aug. 31—Navy attacks Marcus Island.

Sept. 15—Army announces capture of Salamaua.

Sept. 26—Lae, New Guinea, captured by MacArthur forces.

Sept. 29—Marines land at Nassau in Ellice group.

Oct. 2 — Finschhafen, New Guinea, falls to Allies.

Oct. 5—United States and Australian forces move onto Kolombangara.

Oct. 27—Allies land on Treasury Islands in the Solomons.

Nov. 1 — Marines invade Bougainville.

Nov. 1-2—Japanese cruiser and four destroyers sunk off Bougainville.

Nov. 21 — Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.

Nov. 23—United States forces capture Makin, complete Gilberts conquest.

Dec. 15—Tanks invade Arawe, New Britain.

Dec. 26—Marines land at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, opposite Arawe.

Dec. 30—Airstrips at Cape Gloucester captured.

1944.

Jan. 2—Allies land at Saidor, New Guinea.

Jan. 23-29—Japanese lose 140 aircraft in Allied strikes over Rabaul.

Feb. 1 — United States invades Kwajalein atoll in Marshall islands after heavy sea and air bombardment.

Feb. 5—United States cruisers and destroyers bombard Paramushiro in Kuriles.

Feb. 6—British take Maungdaw, Burma.

Feb. 7—Enemy resistance ends on Kwajalein.

Feb. 10—Tanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign with 14,000 enemy casualties.

Feb. 15—Allies move onto Green islands.

Feb. 16-19—United States task forces hammer Truk.

Feb. 19—Americans invade Eniwetok in Marshall islands.

Feb. 21-22—Carrier task force strikes Marianas.

Feb. 29—Tanks invade Admiralty islands.

March 30-April 1—Americans capture Wotho, Ujae and Lae atolls in Marshalls.

March 13—Americans land on Emirau, largest island of the Admiralties.

March 19—Liberators make first land-based attack on Truk. Japanese open Imphal campaign on India's border.

March 24—Americans and British landed from planes behind enemy lines in Burma open first engagement with the enemy.

March 29—Marines land on Emirau in the St. Matthias group. United States and Chinese troops push for to Hukawng valley of northern Burma.

March 31—India invaded by Japanese from Burma.

March 29-30—Tanks secure Admiralties, Wakde, Biak, Numoreb atolls and Kili islands in the Marshalls.

March 30-April 1—American fleet hits Palaus and western Carolines.

April 21 — Aussies capture Hollandia, Aitape, Humboldt Bay, New Guinea.

April 29—Saipan and Tinian hit by Army and Navy heavy bombers for first time.

April 27 — MacArthur's forces land at Hollandia and Aitape.

April 30—Tanks occupy Ujelang atoll to complete Marshalls operation.

April 25—Australian and United States troops win Madang on northeast New Guinea.

April 29—Conquest of Hollandia completed.

May 15—Rocket guns used by United States fighters and bombers in raid on Ruhnel.

May 17 — Chinese and United States troops capture airfield at Myitkyina, Burma.

May 20—MacArthur forces capture Wakde islands off New Guinea north coast.

May 25—Allies land on Biak island.

June 15-16—Carrier task force attacks Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Palau and Yap in Marianas.

June 15—Americans land on Saipan as first carrier task force strikes are made on Bonin and Volcano islands.

June 15—B-29 Superfortresses bomb Tawala, Japan, from China in first land-based raid on Japanese home islands.

June 19 — Chinese join Changsha.

June 19 — Japanese lose 402 planes and Americans lose 17 off Saipan in aircraft battle.

June 20 — American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet near Saipan in Battle of the Philippine sea, sinking or damaging 16 warships.

June 18—Carrier aircraft strike Iwo.

July 6—Carrier force hits Bonins, Volcanoes.

July 9 — Organized resistance ends on Saipan. Superfortresses hit Japan.

July 10—Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet resign.

July 15—Tanks invade Guam.

July 18—New Japanese cabinet formed under Gen. Kuniaki Koiso.

July 16 — Marines land on Tinian.

July 30—Allies move onto Sansapor.

Aug. 1—Organized resistance ends on Tinian.

Aug. 1—Myitkyina in North Burma, falls to Chinese and American troops.

Aug. 9—Japanese win Hangchang, China.

Aug. 10—Tanks win Guam.

Aug. 15—Japanese driven completely out of India.

Sept. 9-5—Liberators hit Macassar island for first time.

Sept. 6-15—Navy task force plastes Southeast Palaus.

Sept. 15—Tanks invade the Palaus and MacArthur's troops land on Morotai in the Halmaheras.

Sept. 15-17—Carrier-based aircraft attack Luzon, sinking 41 ships and destroying 377 aircraft.

Oct. 9—United States fleet shells Marcus island.

Oct. 10—Carrier planes open attack on Ryukyu archipelago, sink or damage 127 ships.

Oct. 12-14—Carrier Task Force strikes at Formosa, destroying 438 Japanese planes and 32 ships.

Oct. 13—Organized resistance ends on Palaus in Palaus.

Oct. 20—MacArthur forces invade Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 23-26—Tanks take Tacloban, Leyte's capital.

Oct. 23-26—United States Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships, including two battleships, four carriers and 12 cruisers in Battle of Leyte Gulf. American loses six ships. Navy calls engagement "one of the decisive victories of the war."

Oct. 30—Tanks move to Samar from Leyte.

Nov. 11-15—Navy bombards Iwo in Volcano islands.

Nov. 18—Tanks take Mepia in Volcano islands.

Nov. 24—Saipan-based Superfortresses bomb Tokyo for first time.

Dec. 9—Army heavy bombers and fleet warships blast Iwo.

Dec. 9—Tanks on Leyte take Ormoc.

Dec. 15—United States forces invade Mindoro in the Philippines. Blame halts to Chinese.

Dec. 15—MacArthur announces end of organized resistance on Leyte.

1945.

Jan. 5-6—Carrier planes strike at Formosa and Okinawa.

Jan. 9—Macalingan island falls to Tanks, British and Indian amphibious troops land on Akyab island, Burma.

Jan. 9—Tanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.

Jan. 10—United States Army announces completion of Ledo road to Myitkyina.

Jan. 15—Third Fleet aircraft attack Indo-China.

Jan. 15—Tanks take Tarlac, 23 miles from Manila.

Jan. 22—Ledo - Burma road opened.

Jan. 29—Americans land in Subic bay area of Luzon.

Jan. 16—Japanese complete seizure of Hankow-Canton railway.

Feb. 3—Tanks enter Manila.

Feb. 7—Nanyung and Kantaien, former American air bases, lost by Chinese.

Feb. 19—Americans take Bataan.

Feb. 16—United States paratroopers land on Corregidor.

Feb. 16-17—Pacific Fleet carrier planes attack Tokyo while warships bombard Iwo.

Feb. 19—Marines land on Iwo. Fleet pounds Kurile islands.

Feb. 23—Third Marine Division reinforces Fourth and Fifth on Iwo.

Feb. 23—Marines reach summit of Mount Suribachi at southern tip of Iwo Jima.

Feb. 25—Virtually all Japanese resistance at Manila ends.

Feb. 19—Tanks land on Palawan, Philippines.

CORE OF U.S. FLEET DISABLED IN RAID ON PEARL HARBOR

Eight Battleships Knocked Out, Other Vessels Sunk or Damaged in Sneak Blow.

By the Associated Press.

Pearl Harbor was awakened on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, by the thunder of bombs and the scuttling of steel.

Drowsy seamen and soldiers looked up to see a fleet of Japanese fighter, bomber and torpedo planes raining blows on the ships of the United States Pacific Fleet, resting helplessly in the harbor.

It was the "sneak punch," thrown without warning, that plunged America into World War II.

At 7:50 that morning battleships rode at anchor. Cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships rested in snug rows. On nearby Hickam, Wheeler and Bellows Fields, planes sat peacefully in their hangars or on the open runways.

Five minutes later the Japanese came. More than 150 planes, from aircraft carriers which boldly had moved close to Hawaii, droned over the island of Oahu.

Every Ship Hit.

There was one great blast, then steadily more until the whole harbor was enveloped in flames and smoke. The battleship Arizona blew up and its twisted, smoking wreckage settled into the sea. Other ships capsized. Flames poured from the airfields, where planes and hangars were riddled with holes. As men raced from their barracks, machine-gun fire from strafing planes shot them down.

By 8:45 the attack was over. Every warship in the harbor had been stricken. Eight of the 17 battleships in the entire United States fleet had been put out of action—two so severely damaged they could never be used again; the others so battered they would need many months of repairs. Three cruisers, a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged; two destroyers and a mine layer were sunk. Another destroyer, which was sunk, was later repaired.

The Navy had sunk three submarines. Desperate anti-aircraft fire had downed 26 enemy planes and the few United States aircraft that had got into the sky had knocked out 20 of the attackers. But when United States losses were tallied, the destroyed American planes totaled 177. A total of 2343 Navy and Army men were killed in the toiling, silver-eyed waters of the harbor, or in the holds of ships, or on the blistered airfields. There were 1272 wounded.

It was the worst defeat—and the greatest humiliation—America's Navy had ever suffered.

Question of Blame.

The question of blame for this defeat recurred again and again throughout the war. An investigating committee named by President Roosevelt pointed at Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general of the Hawaiian department. This committee's report said the secretaries of War and Navy had warned of the possibility of war and had ordered precautions. Steps taken by Kimmel and Short, the report said, were inadequate. The two men were relieved of their posts and threatened with later court martials. But in December, 1944, the Army and Navy announced no grounds had been found for court-martial proceedings.

There also was much reason to believe that many Japanese, given freedom to pry around the islands, had provided Tokyo with vital military information.

While the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, other planes of the Rising Sun swooped over the Philippines, Wake, Guam and Hong Kong.

But while ships still blazed, the Navy began to rebuild at Pearl Harbor. Within a year it could announce that virtually all the damage had been erased forever.

SKIP BOMBING FIRST USED BY U. S. IN BISMARCK SEA

Technique Used Against Jap Cave Positions as Well as Ships.

By the Associated Press.

American bombers threw a new trick—skip-bombing—at the Japanese in the Battle of the Bismarck sea.

Developed by Gen. George C. Kenney, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer, skip-bombing was used ideally by medium and light bombers. They dropped their missiles in a string from low altitudes so that the projectiles struck the water while still horizontal and bounced along into the target like flat rocks skipping across a pond. Often planes zoomed in a mast-top altitudes, getting in machine-gun bursts for good measure. The skip bombs had delayed action fuses so that the attackers would not be caught in their own explosions.

The Bismarck sea battle, fought in March 1943, was a great victory for the air forces, resulting in Japanese loss of 22 ships.

The skip-bombing technique, however, was not confined to attacks on enemy shipping. It was utilized also against Japanese cave positions and other strong points difficult to reach by conventional level or dive-bombing tactics.

JAPANESE BEGAN FIGHT FOR CHINA AT MARCO POLO BRIDGE

By the Associated Press.

China's "Pearl Harbor" was July 7, 1937, at Marco Polo bridge, where the Japanese struck at night and set a fire that swept around the world.

The next morning I drove 12 miles west of Peiping to the ancient bridge that Marco Polo once admired.

The situation was predictable. A Japanese tank was ready to cross Peiping II, on the far end of the bridge, was a squad of Chinese soldiers with a machine-gun nest in Czechoslovakia. Fifty yards up the Yungting River was another Chinese squad with a French machine-gun. The ammunition for one gun did not fit the other.

China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek knew he could not hold the Japanese with his poorly equipped armies, but he knew also China was large and full of southern peanuts.

He said then that if China could hold long enough, the Japanese would become so frustrated that they would involve themselves with big foreign powers which would bring about their downfall.

After Pearl Harbor, China's situation became even worse. The Burma Road was cut in 1942, and its only supplies that came were flown over the Himalayas from India. But in this painful manner the American Fourteenth Air Force was built up in China. From 1942 on it ruled the China skies.

Japanese shipping in the China Sea went down both from American submarine action and from American bombs. Japanese ports, trains and marching columns were shot up.

The Japanese had to strike hard. In the summer of 1942 they struck southward from Hankow and started a corridor down through southwest China to the Indochina border. One by one key American air bases were blown up before the Japanese got to them — Hengyang, Liuchow, Kweilin, Nanning, Suichuan.

But the Japanese were too late.

JAPAN'S EARLY DRIVES DEPRIVED U.S. OF VITAL MATERIALS

Japan's sweep across the Pacific in early 1942 hit home at America.

When they took the Philippines, the Japanese also took the main United States source of abaca, the "Manila hemp" essential for rope and cables on naval vessels. They also shut off the supply of coconut oil, used in paints, varnishes, soaps and many industrial products.

America lost almost its sole source of natural rubber when Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies fell, and also that of much of tin.

The world's No. 1 source of quinine—Java—was lost. Imports from Japan of raw silk, vital to many industrial operations, were cut off.

Scores of other products—such as tapioca and East Indian spices and sisal fiber, used in making binder twine—went on the "virtually unobtainable" list.

To offset these losses, a vast synthetic rubber program got under way. Alcohol was developed as a substitute for quinine. Hemp was home-grown, and South American sources were cultivated for quinine and tin. Products like nylon filled the silk breach. And for the coconut oil lovers, Americans took to eating kitchen fats.

JAP MASTERY OF PACIFIC ENDED IN COSTLY SEA BATTLES IN '42

ENEMY'S FLEET CUT DOWN IN CORAL SEA AND MIDWAY FIGHTS

U. S. Fleet Took Heavy Losses Also — 'Tokyo Express' Largely Smashed by End of Year.

By RICHARD TUBERVILLE
Associated Press Staff Writer.

The Japanese navy which attacked Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, was definitely on the downgrade less than one year later.

After the battles of Midway and Guadalcanal in June and November, 1942, United States manpower gained mastery in the Pacific.

Here are the principal naval engagements from Pearl Harbor to the battles that established American supremacy:

Battle of the Java Sea.—To stem the Japanese wave they rolling south, a small, valiant fleet comprising most of the Dutch Navy plus capitable American and British ships met the invaders in a [illegible] battle Feb. 27-28, 1942. The American cruiser Houston and destroyer Perth and 11 Allied vessels were lost. The Japanese had suffered some but underestimated damage. They were rolled on into Java and New Guinea, and pursued Australia.

Meantime the United States Navy had struck for the first time. Adm. Chester W. Nimitz of the Pacific fleet sent Adm. William F. Halsey Jr., with two carriers, five cruisers and 10 destroyers against the Marshall and Gilbert islands and against Wake—into the heart of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier" region. The raids startled Japan, burned American hopes and did material damage.

Battle of the Coral Sea.—The Japanese began to occupy the Solomons in force late that spring and the menace grew to America's long supply line from west coast ports to Australia. With a task force built around the big carriers Yorktown and Lexington, Adm. Frank J. Fletcher moved north to break it up. Contact was made the morning of May 7. The battle that followed—with the hostile fleets over the horizon, never catching sight of each other—was something new in naval warfare, something that until then had been an author's dream.

American planes promptly sank the Japanese carrier Shoho. Japanese bombers got the destroyer Sims and the tanker Neosho.

The next morning Japanese and American air groups passed each other on their missions of death against the opposing fleets. One Japanese carrier was damaged, the Lexington suffered fatal damage, the Yorktown was disabled. The Japanese pulled out of the Coral Sea with losses estimated at one carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers sunk and a carrier and two cruisers damaged. Their threat to the south had been blunted.

Battle of Midway.—Instead of moving south once more the Japanese north toward Midway and Pearl Harbor while hitting at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians. But the American admirals had anticipated them. United States ships, including the patched-up Yorktown and other units just back from the Coral Sea, were ready for the blow.

This time it was Adm. Fletcher and Adm. Raymond A. Spruance, in command of two task forces including the carriers Enterprise and Hornet as well as Yorktown, plus eight cruisers, 24 destroyers and 20 submarines.

Once more it was a long-distance slugging match, for three days starting June 3.

A torpedo squadron "from the Hornet (the famous Torpedo Eight)" attacked four enemy carriers. All pilots were shot down after making several hits. Other torpedo squadrons from the Enterprise and Yorktown attacked, suffered heavy losses but scored hits. Dive bombers flew in. Two enemy carriers had been set afire and put out of action; a third was damaged and then sunk by the submarine Nautilus.

Planes from the only other enemy carrier attacked the Yorktown and made three hits on her. Then enemy torpedo planes scored two hits and orders were given to abandon ship. Planes from the Enterprise went after the undamaged enemy carrier and left it in flames. Army Flying Fortresses from Midway had joined in the attack and had hit many battleships and cruisers.

On June 6, in an effort to save the Yorktown, the destroyer Hammann went alongside to put on a salvage crew. As enemy submarine and two more torpedoes shot into the Yorktown and one into the Hammann which sank in a few minutes. The Yorktown went down the next morning.

Japanese losses, as reported by the United States, were four carriers, two heavy cruisers, three destroyers and one transport sunk; 275 planes downed; three battleships, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser and three transports damaged.

The Battles of Guadalcanal.—The United States landing on Guadalcanal touched off a whole series of naval engagements that ran both ships out of readily available service. It eliminated the threat to Australia and left the Americans in command of the south seas.

In the first place, the battle of Savo Island on the night of Aug. 9, was an Allied disaster. A Japanese task force caught four cruisers—three American and one Australian—and knocked them all like sitting ducks. After that we had the best of it over-all in the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, Battle of Cape Esperance and Battle of Santa Cruz Islands. Adm. George Norman Scott and V. C. Kinkaid made expeditious and the South Dakota proved that the battleship was not obsolete in an air-powered war.

Adm. Halsey had taken over the general command from Adm. R. L. Ghormley. He began riding a carrier's bridge, to give his famous "fetch, attack, attack" order. Within a few days Adm. D. J. Callaghan's column of cruisers and destroyers sailed into the center of a Japanese fleet, hacking shells and destruction left and right. Altogether in the three-day battle of Guadalcanal, Nov. 13 to 15, the Japanese lost an estimated 28 warships including one dreadnought, and 13 transports. Two weeks later at Tassafaronga, another Japanese attempt to reinforce Guadalcanal was defeated.

The Battle of Kula Gulf.—By the following July, the "Tokyo express" route to supply to its islands by naval vessel had been shortened, but the express still was running. A task force under Adm. W. L. Ainsworth caught the express on July 6 north of New Georgia island and again on July 13. The Japanese lost 12 to 15 cruisers and destroyers, as the cruiser Helena and the destroyer Gwin. Several more destroyers were sunk in nearby Vella Gulf Aug. 6.

The balance of naval power had shifted definitely to the United States Navy, which was fast building up to the greatest sea power the world has ever known.

Toast to Victory by Chinese Air Cadets

Chinese air cadets from Scott Field, who met to observe the eighth anniversary of the Chinese Air Force, giving a toast while they lifted victory tea cups at the Chungking Cafe, 1129 Lafayette street.

—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

MOST PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESSES CLOSE; BANKS, POST OFFICE OPEN

BUSINESS and public buildings, with the exceptions of banks and the Main Post Office, were closed today.

Postal service was placed on a holiday basis for today and tomorrow, with all branches and stations closed, at most and one earlier delivery in business and residential districts on both days. Rail collections were on holiday schedule. The Main Post Office will maintain its usual hours today and tomorrow.

Banks remained open since today is not a legal holiday.

Mayor Kaufmann proclaimed a two-day holiday for city employes, all municipal buildings being closed today and tomorrow.

Drug stores, groceries and automobile service stations were closed, officials of associations of those businesses announced, but will reopen tomorrow. Downtown stores also will reopen tomorrow, the Associated Retailers announced. Many taverns were closed in compliance with a request by Edmund Burke, supervisor of the State Department of Liquor Control.

City Joyously Celebrates Victory Far Into Morning

Continued From Page One.

at once, and remain closed today and tonight, was broadcast by Edmund Burke, supervisor of the State Department of Liquor Control, and was observed by many taverns. Large, some exuberant had prepared for such a contingency, and bottles were displayed in hotel lobbies and in street gatherings.

Another request, broadcast to the general public, was that of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., which asked the customers to limit their local calls to strict necessity, and to place no long-distance calls.

Radio and Happy Faces.

Thousands thronged Memorial Plaza for the street dance and the victory celebration on the steps of Soldiers' Memorial.

The Jefferson Barracks band and an orchestra played martial airs and dance tunes, and radio performers entertained on the platform for the first part of the program. Such stirring songs as the Marine Hymn, "Anchors Aweigh," the Field Artillery song and the "Army Air Corps" brought cheers from the crowd.

The weather was perfect for the celebration. The night was warm, a gentle breeze blew from the south and a full moon, veiled by wisps of cloud, lighted the festivities.

Mayor's Talk and Prayers.

After an hour and a half of entertainment, a serious note was injected, when Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann and two religious leaders spoke briefly and "Taps" was sounded.

After Brief services were offered by Father Fardie de Lacroix and the Rev. James A. Bray, a bell fell over the tower to bright notes echoed through the plaza. Simultaneously the city was the scene of solemn ceremony when the city's Court of Honor, to the memory of men killed in the war, is being erected—the men who made possible the victory celebrating.

"God bless America," sung with heartfelt sentiment, brought tears to the eyes of many. A leader in singing the number was Pvt. Harry Zach of Rittenhouse, a veteran of 27 months in the South Pacific. "I hope my pal me has heard me," said Pvt. Zach, a former member of the Green Bay Packers professional football team.

Walking across the plaza from his office in City Hall, Mayor Kaufmann was stood many times by young women who recognized him. All formalities were dispensed at the celebration mounted in hilarity; young men and women, particularly men in uniform, were strangers to those after meeting; embraces ended; there they were spoken and overheard.

The Kingshighway Picture.

On Kingshighway a girl in a bathing suit was sitting on top of a sedan, decorated with bunting, crepe paper. Apartment dwellers near the downtown district sat on their front steps, rang bells and cheered.

Around a side road containing the name of residents of the neighborhood who are in the armed services there was a gathering at Delle place and Ashland avenue. Some 300 persons sang patriotic songs, joined in prayers. There were a few brief speeches. Then Brodtke was hanged in effigy.

Those who composed the scene in St. Louis demonstrations of former years were agreed that some of the pungent celebrations of the past had been the second appearance in last night's demonstration. "It was like this in 1918, when the Cardinals won the world series from Detroit," one fan declared, as he viewed the traffic jam at Kingshighway and Lindell boulevards, with cars wedged in a motionless line east to Union. Others recalled Armistice day of 1918, when the celebration, beginning the morning of Nov. 11, ran through the night.

A sightseer hearing a message flashed long before Japan's surrender stood across the street from the Memorial. Bearing a picture of a Japanese landing in oddly over a war production machine, the sign read: "The Jap's in the fight—are you?" The sign was applauded with nod.

Several Memorial Plaza habitues tried to sleep in their usual places under the trees while the celebration continued, but some apparently resented the intrusion of strangers in their spacious bedrooms.

Services at the Churches.

Many churches carried out plans for services at 6 o'clock last night, and most houses of worship will be open today, some with services scheduled.

Three services, at 12:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m. and 8 p.m., were announced for Christ Church Cathedral.

Special services on the even hours were announced at Temple Israel, 3112 Washington boulevard, at noon, 1, 6 and 8 p.m. Approximately 100 patrons of four Reformed Hebrew congregations offered prayers at the Temple last night at 6 service conducted by Rabbi Isserman. An Orthodox Hebrew service will be held at 7 o'clock this evening at Shaare Zedek Synagogue, 5670 Delmar boulevard.

More than 100 persons, including a number of service men, stopped to offer prayers last night at Second Baptist Church, Kingshighway and Washington. Although no service had been scheduled, the church was kept open from 6 to 10 o'clock. Across the street, at St. John's Methodist Church, an Army captain was married in a candlelight service.

At the Municipal Theater.

The Command presents observed a long minute of silence at Municipal Theater last night, before the opening of the performance of "Bittersweet." Then they joined the cast in singing the national anthem.

The Missouri Pacific Building, completely illuminated, was a brilliant background for the Plaza gathering. A spotlight followed the flag which floated on a pole atop the building.

From the time when the 6 p.m. announcement came over Post-Dispatch Station KSD, a crowd filled about all corners of the Twelfth-Olive intersection. There, while cheering and taking part in the St. Louis celebration, list save heard the broadcast accounts of the festivities in other cities the world over.

The St. Louis Ordnance Plant, Western Cartridge Co. of East Alton, Minnesota Chemical Co., Second street plant, and Emerson Electric Mfg. Co. have suspended operations until Friday. Bridgeport-Davis Navy ordnance division, 4101 Forest Park avenue, continued in operation at the request of the Navy.

Shorts Shelved Till on the Hill.

On the Hill, where residents of Italian descent put on a four-hour celebration starting early yesterday with radio announcement that Tokyo said it had accepted the Potsdam terms, the official amusement last night set off another session of merrymaking.

The complexion quiet in the district during the day was broken promptly by youths who started through the streets with washtubs, bullets, pieces of scrap iron and anything else that could make noise, and behind their automobiles. When first reports of Post-Dispatch extras reached the area, some were pasted on the sheets of automobile trunks.

The celebration was strictly an American one. Although the district is almost wholly of Italian ancestry, the flags displayed were those of the United States. At several street dances music ranged from waltzes to swing numbers, rather than the songs of Italy.

One huge street dance was at the intersection of Edwards and Elizabeth avenues, where a public address system was set up and records played. A stand truck was there. Streets were blocked off, so dancers had no worries about parading automobiles coming through.

Residents of the 5200 block of Wilson avenue had their own street dance, complete with fourpiece orchestra. Two rows of beer were lugged on the sidewalk in front of 5220 Wilson, the home of Staff Sgt. Ernest Pedrolli, who was the first of 27 youths to leave the block for military service. Beer was given freely to anyone who wished it.

Pedrolli, a veteran of service in the Aleutians, is now stationed in Texas. He was drafted Feb. 1, 1941. A brother, Sgt. Henry Pedrolli, is in France. They are the sons of Mrs. Angela Pedrolli of the Wilson avenue address.

The news of Japan's surrender came just at the right time for 170 members of the Chinese Air Force, in training at Scott Field. They were celebrating Chinese Air Force day at a downtown restaurant. When the capitulation was announced they stood at attention, sang the Chinese national anthem, and then bowed in silent prayer.

Victory Snags at Scott Field.

Some of the end of hostilities was met with mixed feelings by the thousands of men stationed at Scott Field. While most of the soldiers deplored there had not been overseas, some of them have already been in combat. Many of the Scott Field men spent the evening listening to the radio for additional news, and scanning newspapers. One group marched around the post singing victory songs played for them by several impromptu bands.

When V-J day is officially inaugurated by President Truman, Scott Field will hold a special victory parade.

East St. Louis and Belleville.

In East St. Louis train whistles joined automobile horns in the din. Taverns closed immediately, and remained closed today. Retail stores were closed today.

The celebration in Belleville was to fall away by 7 o'clock, and lasted until 4 a.m. People jammed the downtown streets, blowing horns, dancing and shouting. Belleville's 39 taverns were closed within an hour of the President's announcement, and Scott Field soldiers were under orders to confine their festivities to the Field, although several hundred managed to find their way to Belleville.

MARCH BY CHINA'S REDS ON CITIES IN NORTH REPORTED

Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao Said to Be Among Objectives of Communist Forces.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (AP)—Unofficial reports indicated today that Chinese Communists were on the march in an attempt to seize control of all key cities in China north of the Yellow river, including Peiping, Tientsin and Tsingtao.

Among other Communist objectives was said to be Hankow, strategic key-point at the junction of the Tientsin, Pukow and Lunghai railroads, which the Japanese occupied in May, 1938, as a prelude to the battle for Hankow.

Unconfirmed reports, which must be treated with reserve until official confirmation is available, said underground forces already had seized control of Shanghai and were prepared to hold it until arrival of airborne Chinese national troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Air Troops Ready.

At central air bases in south China, American-trained American-equipped Chinese Sixth Army veterans of Burma were ready to board air transports for Shanghai as a precautionary measure.

The Yenan radio said yesterday that Communist Gen. Chu Teh had rejected Chiang's order to the Eighteenth Army Group to remain at their posts, and that Chinese Communist forces had opened offensives in North China, driving toward Suiyuan, Chahar, Jehol and Liaoning on the southern flank of the Russian offensive.

Government quarters were hopeful that Shanghai and Nanking, though threatened by steady Communist infiltration, would be secured by Chiang's forces, but expressed open apprehension about Peiping and Tientsin, which the Communists are in a better position to seize.

Appeal for Arms.

The Communist-sponsored Japanese emancipation league, consisting of indoctrinated prisoners, appealed to Japanese in the Japanese army to surrender with their arms. Chiang's order to Chu Teh directed that Japanese and puppet troops should surrender only to accredited representatives of the central Government.

Tension between the Chiang government and the Communists became so grave it precluded the possibility of the generalissimo representing China at any Japanese surrender.

An authoritative source said Gen. Hsu Yung-chan, chief of the board of military operations in Chungking since 1938, would head the Chinese peace delegation. Previously Chiang was scheduled to be the delegate.

LEND-LEASE TO BE CLOSED 'AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—All lend-lease projects based on war needs will be brought to a close "as rapidly as possible," the Government announced today.

Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, whose agency administers lend-lease, said in a statement that lend-lease would be limited to settling accounts in the pipeline of pledgement of United States military forces.

"We consider it fair that we continue lend-lease in these terms, to help offset the expenditures of material and facilities which they are making in our behalf," Crowley said.

America Greets Return of Peace With Laughter, Prayer and Tears

Crowds Celebrate All Night in New York, Chicago and Cities Throughout Nation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Millions lifted their hearts and voices today to hail the dawn of peace. There were tears, laughter, hysteria and prayers throughout the nation as Japan, last undefeated aggressor nation, announced it had surrendered.

"Thank God—Thank God it's over at last!" were words repeated again and again.

America discarded its wartime restraint and exploded in a wild ecstatic celebration. Boisterous, happy crowds sang, danced and cheered into the early morning. Thousands prepared to continue the celebration in the two-day holiday proclaimed for today and tomorrow by the United States and Britain.

Flag-decked automobiles raced through streets with their horns blaring. Bluejay firecrackers and confetti were set off.

New York Keeps It Up.

A couple of false starts didn't dim New York's enthusiasm.

Thousands of persons were in Times Square when the announcement came. The noise was so great that the blare of the news from a radio sound truck almost was drowned out.

As in all celebrations in New York, paper cascaded from windows all over town.

On the east side, in Little Italy, a barrage of firecrackers was issued. On upper Broadway, windows sprouted flags. Harbor boats set up a great din.

On Forty-second street, newsboys were getting 10 cents apiece for papers, the buyers making only hasty lip privileges.

Chinatown brought out its red dragon, usually seen only in the Chinese New Year, and paraded with clashing cymbals, beating of drums, and popping firecrackers.

Washingtonians went wild. For hours only pedestrian traffic was possible on the main downtown streets.

By 1 a.m., hoarse, exhausted and happy, most of the celebrants had gone home. Taverns and restaurants had closed hours before.

Streets were littered with paper, tin horns, empty bottles. Washington sightseers said they had seen nothing like it since Charles Lindbergh returned from his flight to Paris in 1927.

Chicago Blows Its Top.

Chicago's Loop, crowded and noisy all night, really blew its top welcoming peace.

Shouting, singing and dancing Chicagoans jammed the downtown district until midnight.

Crowds that packed State street cut off vehicular traffic entirely. On other streets cars crept through the milling masses. Torn paper and confetti was ankle-deep.

Police fire alarms kept equipment scurrying around, and five times the normal staff manned the police department switchboard to receive complaints.

Seven first-aid stations were kept busy bandaging wounds suffered, by celebrants. Most of the injuries were caused by flying missiles and trampling.

Fireworks in Chinatown.

San Francisco's famous old Chinatown was lifted today with the concussion of millions of firecrackers.

Within minutes after the sirens and whistles sounded announcing the end of the war that had ravaged the Chinese homeland for more than eight years the firecrackers began popping.

They hung in flaring strings from the street's ornate balconies, and exploded in the air around the ears of passersby. Little fires started in the firecracker and confetti-littered streets, and Chinese housewives rushed out with pans of water to extinguish them.

The din increased as the night wore on. Clashing cymbals added to the noise of the fireworks.

In Hollywood, Hollywood boulevard was jammed from wall to wall early today as celebrants gave vent to their feelings with automobile horns, cow bells, cheers, confetti-throwing and parades. The famed Hollywood Canteen was crammed and service men had the time of their lives kissing movie actresses and any other girls present.

Soldiers Fire Weapons.

Jubilee tore through Los Angeles, and Coast Guard firehouse shot streams of water into gigantic Vs. At Fort MacArthur, hundreds of soldiers awaiting discharge celebrated riotously, some firing their pistols and rifles.

One of the main streets in Spokane, Wash., was blocked off and turned into a giant promenade as the celebration grew bigger and noisier.

At Boise, Idaho, Mayor Austin A. Walker set the pace when he rode through town atop a fire truck with sirens going.

Harrodsburg, Ky., home of 16 heroes of Bataan, planned a thanksgiving observance on the night following the V-J day announcement. Thousands of Harlan coal miners left the pits to join the merrymakers.

Crowds in Dallas, Tex., were showered with confetti from pillows shaken out of hotel windows, and in Kansas City citizens were drenched by water thrown from windows.

At Independence, Mo., President Truman's home town, gaiety halted half an hour for religious ceremonies on the court house lawn. All was quiet at the Little White House.

Pistols were fired and dynamite caps exploded in Denver, Helena and Cheyenne.

In Atlanta, Ga., convalescent soldiers with amputated limbs from nearby Lawson General Hospital joined the downtown throng and were cheered.

In Boston harbor searchlights shot rockets into the air and swung their searchlights in wide arcs. Newark (N. J.) crowds jeered effigies of Mussolini cutting his throat, Hitler taking a pill, and Hirohito astride his white horse.

At Sudbury, Ont., two companies of reserves were called out after a celebration in which crowds raided wine, liquor and beer stores, set fires in downtown streets and smashed windows. Twenty-eight persons were arrested on charges of breaking and entering, illegal possession of liquor and disorderly conduct.

The mob got away with more than 3000 bottles of liquor before tear gas bombs and water from fire hose scattered it. Three policemen were injured.

MAYOR URGES PRAYER IN VICTORY REJOICING

Warns That Failure to Solve Remaining Problems May Lose the Peace.

Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann in a statement issued yesterday declared the end of the war with Japan calls for prayer and reflection as well as jubilation. Challenging problems remain, he added, warning that failure to solve them will mean we have won the war only to lose the peace.

Text of his statement follows:

"I know that I speak for tens of millions when I say I am elated over the joyous news that arrangements have been completed for the unconditional surrender of the last of our Axis enemies, Japan. It is a glorious vindication of the destruction and humiliation which we suffered on that never-to-be-forgotten day of infamy in December, 1941, when the Japanese struck without warning, in utter defiance of the principles of the civilized world.

"This is indeed a time for jubilation and rejoicing. But it is a time, too, for reflection, prayer and thanksgiving. Let us remember to voice our profound gratitude to Our Father in Heaven as we give expression now to our unbounded joy.

"Having traveled the arduous road for six long years, wearied mankind at long last stands at the portals of an era of peace. Whether this shall be a just and enduring peace, whether the mighty implements of destruction which the conflict produced shall be converted into potent forces for the betterment of man, depend largely upon our course in the fateful months ahead. We must approach the challenging problems which accompany the end of war with prayer, patience and deep thought, lest we shall have won the war, only to lose the peace.

"And, finally, may we ever remember the inestimable debt we owe our valiant warriors, whose great sacrifices and devotion to the cause made possible the [illegible] victory which we hail today."

3 HIT BY STRAY SHOTS FIRED BY CELEBRATORS

Spent Bullet Bruises Man—Woman Wounded as She Sits on Porch.

Three persons were struck by stray bullets fired by celebrators last night.

Homer Tapp, 19 years old, 4220A Sacramento avenue, escaped with only a bruise when a spent bullet struck him in the chest as he walked in an alley behind his home. He was treated at Christian Hospital.

Mrs. Dorothy Beer was shot in the right leg below the knee as she sat on the back porch of her home at 6215 Ellis avenue, Wellston. She was taken to St. John's Hospital. A neighbor, Harrold Adkins, 6216 Ridge avenue, Wellston, told police he had fired three revolver shots in his backyard. He said he aimed them into the ground.

As a celebrating crowd milled past her house, Miss Laura Whitton, 19, 7211 North Ninth street, East St. Louis, was shot in the left shoulder while sitting on a fence. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Cleo B. Conway, 1713 Missouri avenue, was booked by police on a charge of discharging firearms, after a firecracker singed the face of Patrolman Henry Guenther, at Mississippi and Park avenues last night. Guenther was treated at City Hospital.

Thirteen false fire alarms were reported last night, and three plate glass windows were broken in the celebration.

RECORD 4863 TONS OF PAPER THROWN INTO N. Y. STREETS

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Celebration of the end of the war with Japan sent a record amount of paper cascading into the streets of New York.

In the 24 hours ended at 7 a.m. today, the sanitation department cleaned up 4863 tons of paper. The American Legion convention of 1927, when 2000 tons of paper were thrown into the streets, held the record until yesterday.

MASTERY OF AIR LED TO VICTORY, GENERAL ASSERTS

Invasionless Triumph an Unprecedented Example of Aerial Power, Whitehead Says.

OKINAWA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, deputy commander of the Far East Air Forces, declared today that the surrender of Japan without the necessity of an amphibious landing "demonstrates the capabilities of air power beyond all previous historical illustrations."

Whitehead, who was also the commander of the Fifth Air Force, said: "The nation which owns the air is master of its destiny. Only so long as our country retains that capability can America be certain of the privilege of continuing the American way of life."

Lt. Gen. James Doolittle asserted the air forces were dedicated to peace and would pursue it with force if necessary. His Eighth Air Force B-29s were poised on Okinawa for a knockout blow against Japan at the war's end.

Krueger and Kenney Stress Sacrifices of Those Who Fell.

MANILA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Sixth Army in the Philippines, said today of the surrender of Japan:

"We are proud that we were privileged to bear a share in achieving this great victory, but humbly bow in reverent memory of our gallant comrades who gave their lives to that end. We pray that we may now have a lasting peace in order that their heroic sacrifices have not been made in vain."

Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces, commented: "The brave young men of the Army and Navy air forces gave their lives for this day. Because of those men, we need fight no longer."

Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, commander of the Seventh Fleet, said: "I hope the occupation of Japan will be such that war from this quarter cannot come to us again and also that American people will see to it that our military forces remain strong enough to prevent such disasters as Pearl Harbor."

"Justice and Freedom Necessary for Secure Peace"—Montgomery.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery asserted today that "justice and freedom must first be established before peace can be secured."

In a ceremony accepting the freedom of the city of Lambeth, he said: "Our task of reconstruction in England and in Europe and throughout the empire calls for great energy and drive. We must all lend a hand toward securing peace and must be prepared to sacrifice personal liberty to such an extent as is necessary."

Gen. Blamey Praises Armies for "Magnificent Part."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander in chief of the Australian Army, today hailed his troops for the "magnificent part" they played in "complete victory," the New Delhi radio said.

Blamey, in announcing the Japanese surrender, asserted: "The climax has come at a time when all the divisions are fighting strenuously in their respective areas in a far-flung battle line."

Australian Premier Pays High Tribute to MacArthur.

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 15 (AP)—High tribute to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and other Allied leaders was paid today by Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley in a nation-wide address in which he told Australians of the war's end.

In expressing thanks, he said, "especially do I mention Douglas MacArthur with whom we have had so much in common and with whom we shared dangers when Australia was threatened with invasion. . . . We join with the United States in common regret that their inspiring leader, Roosevelt, did not live to see this day."

He also paid tribute to Winston Churchill, and sent congratulatory messages to President Truman, Premier Stalin, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Premier Mackenzie King.

OCCUPATION MAPS OF FAR EAST BEING MADE IN ST. LOUIS

Occupation maps of areas in the Far East, presumably including the Japanese home islands, are being made at the Army Map Service at 610 North Broadway, the Post-Dispatch learned today.

"Maps of areas we assume will be occupied are being made in St. Louis and elsewhere," an official of the Army Map Service headquarters in Washington said. He said security restrictions precluded him from stating specifically what areas are included, but he said maps of territory already occupied in the Pacific were made here.

Occupation maps and anchorage charts of Japanese harbors, being rushed to completion by an Army engineer topographic battalion at Guam, undoubtedly use basic information sent by the St. Louis office, the official said. The local map project was started more than a year ago.

JAP BAND IGNORES SURRENDER ORDER, KILLS YANK IN LUZON

MANILA, Aug. 15 (AP)—One American was killed today in a sharp skirmish with continued-fighting Japanese holed up in the Caraballo mountains 50 northeast Luzon.

The fight, between Thirty-second Division troops and followers of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, took place west of Kiangan where Yamashita has long made a death stand.

The skirmish raised again the question of whether isolated bands of Japanese would observe the surrender order. American troops already had been instructed by their commanders to refrain from aggressive tactics to avoid casualties.

Victim to Investigator's Father.

BOLIVAR, Mo., Aug. 15 (AP)—Detective Sgt. Charlie Lemon investigated a report that a man was killed at a crossing and found that the victim was his father, Earl W. Lemon. Lemon was believed to have been struck by a train earlier in the day.

AS ST. LOUISANS HAILED PACIFIC VICTORY AND THE PEACE

Automobiles, their horns blaring, move bumper to bumper on Washington at Ninth, as pedestrians begin taking over the littered thoroughfare in the city's riotous peace celebration

A sea of happy faces and a mass of waving arms—this was the scene on Washington avenue last night after President Truman's announcement of Japan's capitulation and the end of World War II. Photo of this section of the huge downtown crowd was made looking west from Eighth street.

Corner news stands became centers of bedlam when the extras with the news hit the streets. This is a group of celebrants at Olive street at Seventh.

Typical of merrymaking parties, this group swarms over an automobile as it moves east on Washington avenue.

Recipe for all-out celebration: Horns, flags, confetti, smiles and cheers.

Worshipers attending services of thanksgiving at St. Alphonsus Rock Church, 1118 North Grand boulevard. Eleven services were held during the day.

Three boys who proclaimed defeat of Germany May 8 by ringing the bells of the Assumption Church in Matteus, St. Louis county, are shown as they repeated the job last night to signalize defeat of Japan. From left: Leonard Mueller, Ronald Rauch and Oliver Miller. Ronald guessed the dates of the end of the war in Europe and in Asia.

A view of part of the enthusiastic crowd that jammed Memorial Plaza last night for a civic program hailing defeat of the last Axis enemy.

—By Post-Dispatch Staff Photographers.

REPULSE OF FOE NEAR PORT MORESBY SAVED AUSTRALIA

M'ARTHUR TROOPS SMASHED DRIVE WON FOOTHOLD FOR COMEBACK

Enemy Blocked Off, Driven Back Across Mountains in Bitter Battling in New Guinea Jungles.

By the Associated Press.

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur reached Australia after his escape from the Philippines, his first public statement was: "I shall return."

MacArthur expected to find a powerful American army awaiting him in Australia. Instead he found two army divisions, a handful of planes and a few destroyers and cruisers.

With what Australia could add, MacArthur had to hold the line. The Japanese were edging down the northern coast of New Guinea, landing on July 21 at Buna and Gona, 100 miles across the Papuan peninsula from Port Moresby. This base was the key to an invasion of Australia.

The enemy's big New Guinea offensive began in August. Specially-trained fighters moved through thick jungles to rip Australian forces from flank and rear. By Sept. 5 they were over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains and were speeding down the southern slopes. Thirty-two miles from Port Moresby the main force halted for supplies for the final push.

MacArthur Strikes Back.

But on Sept. 25, after a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay had been beaten back, MacArthur was ready to strike. Australian forces commanded by Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey moved slowly, tightly holding their thin supply lines, and by Nov. 2 had taken Sanga and Kokoda, two villages along the mountain pass. Then MacArthur hit with everything in stock.

Thousands of Yanks under Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger poured through the mountains on roads hastily blasted out by Allied engineers. Many more poured down on the foe in air transports flown from Australia. Native carriers, jeep and airplane carried a steady volume of supplies. Tanks and mortars blasted the Japanese at Buna and Amazon applied some new jungle tricks they had learned the hard way: penetrating enemy lines and chopping the enemy to bit by bit. Overhead the 5th Army Air Forces under Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney blocked Nipponese attempts to get reinforcements in.

Gona Retaken.

On Nov. 16 the Australians entered Gona and on Dec. 9 they fully won it. But the Yanks, advancing on Buna, met suicidal resistance. It was not until Dec. 14 —after thirteen-to tanks were rolled up to blast crude but incredibly sturdy pill boxes—that they could take the village.

On Jan. 22, 1943, the last organized Japanese resistance was shattered on Papua with the capture of Sanananda point. The entire force of 13,000 led by Lt. Gen. Tomitaro Horii had been annihilated.

With Papua in safe hands, the immediate threat to Australia was ended. On Feb. 11, MacArthur moved up to defend the Japanese near Wau, 20 miles from Salamaua, and from March 2 to 4, Kenney's bombers lashed out at a huge Japanese convoy heading for New Guinea. This was the Battle of the Bismarck sea, and when it had ended, the Japanese had lost 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men against Allied losses of one bomber. Three pursuit planes and 13 casualties.

MacArthur was now ready to add speed to his comeback.

YANKS FREED 7500 ALLIED PRISONERS BEFORE MANILA FELL

By the Associated Press.

Days before they retook Manila, the liberating Yanks in the Philippines freed more than 7500 Allied civilians and soldiers from the infamous Japanese prison camps in one of the most dramatic chapters of the Pacific war.

The Americans first struck at Cabanatuan Camp On Jan. 30, 1945, but that a month after MacArthur landed on Luzon, a Ranger battalion, aided by Filipino guerrillas smashed 25 miles behind enemy lines to storm Cabanatuan. They freed 513 Americans, including survivors of the infamous "March of Death."

Manila was next. Striking at the heart of the Philippine capital on the night of Feb. 3, the 37th Cavalry Division entered 3700 prisoners at Santo Tomas University, which the Japanese had turned into an internment camp.

The Yanks pushed 20 blocks south the following day, capturing Bilibid prisonetery, and freeing 1300 more Allies.

Then, on Feb. 23, while the battle for Manila was in its last stage, paratroopers, joined by guerrillas who slipped for two days through the jungles, took Los Banos camp in a dawn raid and freed 2146 internees.

Yanks Hitting the Beach on Guam

The ocean—duplicated countless times on the islands of the Pacific—is Guam on July 21, 1944, as United States marines hit the beach near Asan in the campaign that liberated that American outpost seized by the Japanese early in the war. The man take advantage of natural cover as one soldier (at left) dashes forward past a burning dump.

St. Louis Continued Vital Role As Arsenal in War Against Japan

City Began to Feel Effects of Cutbacks Two Months After V-E Day—Controls on Employment Lifted in July.

By CARLOS F. HURD
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

St. Louis, which formed an important part of America's arsenal of democracy in the war against Germany, kept up its industrial effort with increased vigor, though with reduced output, in the continuing war to defeat Japan.

Victory-Europe day, May 8, 1945, was observed rather than celebrated in St. Louis. Some large downtown offices closed, but war industries pursued their daily routine. The chief public gathering was for an inter-faith service of petition and thanksgiving in Memorial Plaza. Many public drinking places closed voluntarily. Many persons attended special church services.

In the first two months after V-E day, St. Louis, with other large war production centers, began to feel the effects of the lessened demands of War and Navy Departments for supplies. At the end of May, Curtiss-Wright Corp. announced a contraction of its aircraft program, forecasting a shutdown in the St. Louis and Louisville industrial areas.

Plants Hit by Cutbacks.

Material reductions affecting employment at the Emerson Electric bomber turret factory, Amertorp, Chevrolet Shell, McQuay-Norris and other war contracts followed. The War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service at first expected the backing of unfilled jobs to care for those displaced, considering that some of the latter, such as housewives, would not want new jobs.

However, when plans to discontinue production at the $100,000,000 St. Louis Ordnance Plant were announced June 27, with dismissal of 10,000 workers in prospect by Oct. 1, the time was one which the WMC could not soften with its estimates of available opportunities for workers.

Employment Controls Eased.

As the cutbacks and plant reductions brought the threat of large-scale unemployment, labor union officials demanded the lifting of war controls on civilian employment. This was granted, first in July, only to the extent of a 10 per cent increase in the allowable volume of male help in civilian employment, with referral requirements still in force.

The WMC held, and the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics agreed this was true, that the situation in St. Louis as to reconversion and unemployment, would not be so difficult as in some other industrial centers.

Even with this allowance, the St. Louis situation was considered complicated. In addition to the large number of workers involved, there were other problems, such as the return of service men with newly acquired mechanical skills, reluctance of many women to withdraw from the labor market, and the longer wage scale in nonmanufacturing industries as compared with many returning veterans. Return of many workers from the manufacturing to nonmanufacturing industries was seen as a necessity in the readjustment process.

The magnitude of the Government's war production task in St. Louis, and the size of the current reconversion problem, is shown by an official compilation of the cost of war facilities in St. Louis and surrounding area in Missouri only.

The plants authorized for construction, converting and additions by the War Production Board for the years after July, 1940, were 25 in number, and the total cost was more than $500,000,000. The largest items were: St. Louis Ordnance Plant, $100,000,000; Weldon Spring Ordnance Works, $90,000,000; Curtiss-Wright Corp., $50,000,000; McDonnell Aircraft Corp., $47,000,000; Aircraft Screw Products Co., $17,000,000; Granite City Steel Co., $16,000,000; and Emerson Electric Manufacturing Co., $12,500,000.

Some Reductions Tightened.

Civilian requirements and production increased, rather than diminished, with the concentration on the war theater.

Transportation by railroad and bus line was placed under heavy restrictions.

St. Louis continued to be a focal point for those kept away parts. There were Jefferson Barracks induction center and since last September a rehabilitation and demobilization headquarters; Scott Field, 11., Air Force radio communication school; and Fort Leonard Wood, big replacement training center in the central Missouri Ozarks.

War Boom Quota Oversold.

Coming in the post-V-E period, the Seventh War Loan campaign resulted in a sale of bonds in the city and St. Louis County—treated as one locality in all the war drives—much more in excess of the quota than in any of the previous campaigns. The amount was also by far the largest in any drive.

The quota was $196,777,400, and the sales were $321,300,000, or 113 per cent over the quota. The largest amount of sales in any previous bond campaign here was $124,-371,000 in the Fifth Loan campaign, a year earlier. The highest previous excess over the quota was 62 per cent in the Second Loan, in April, 1943.

Total sales in the St. Louis area in the seven war bond drives were $1,477,206,675. In the second to seventh campaigns, inflation-fatal sales exceeded the total quotas by 45 per cent. No quota was fixed in the first drive.

In 1943-44, following the annual wartime appeals of the Red Cross uniformly exceeded the quotas set. The total raised in the St. Louis area in the four years was $3,304,-776, 57 per cent above the total quotas.

TRUMAN TELEPHONES MOTHER AT WAR'S END

GRANDVIEW, Mo., Aug. 15 (A.P.) — President Truman called his 82-year-old mother, Mrs Martha Truman, last night only 20 minute after he had announced the surrender of Japan in Washington.

"I'm glad Harry decided to end the war," she said afterward. "He's no mine person. He gets where he's going in short order."

Shortly after 6:30 o'clock, just after she had heard commentators announce that the President and Mrs. Truman were waiting to speak around the White House in Washington, the telephone rang.

She answered, and paused. The pause was breathless. Then came a quavering "hello," and another, a little weaker, from Mrs. Truman.

"Yes, I'm all right," she said. "Yes, I've been listening to the radio. No, I'm all alone. Mary's gone to the city. No, she'll be all right. I told her to call the Secret Service men if there was any crowd. . . . I heard the Englishman. (Prime Minister Attlee) speak. . . . I'm glad they accepted the surrender terms. . . . Yes, I'm all right . . . Bye. You come and see me if you can. Yes, all right . . . good by."

"That was Harry," she said. "Harry's a wonderful man. He has a noble disposition and he's loyal to all his friends.

"I knew he'd call. He always calls me after something that happens in over. He said the announcement he made was all that was necessary. The Englishman talked and told the whole story. There wasn't any need of Harry going on the air. He's not one to want all the glory."

Wife Says Johnny Weissmuller.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (A.P.) —Johnny (Tarzan) Weissmuller of the movie has been charged with extreme cruelty in a divorce suit filed by Mrs. Beryal Scott Weissmuller. She asks custody of their three small children and $350 monthly support. They were married Aug. 20, 1939. Weissmuller, former swimming champion, previously was married to Bobbe Arnst, a dancer, and to the late Lupe Velez.

TRUMAN CALLS FOR UNITY IN U.S. IN 'OUR REAL TASK'

Postwar Problems to Require 'Help of All of Us,' He Tells Crowd at White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (A.P.)— A slight spare man in a blue suit relaxed on a wicker chair on his back porch last night and sighed.

"I'm glad it's over."

That was the reaction of President Truman to Japan's surrender. Truman announced the end of the Pacific war at 7 p.m. after five days of tension and thereby ushered the greatest demonstration of mass hysteria this capital ever has met.

The President made the announcement to 140 newspaper correspondents in the executive offices, surrounded by his advisers, his staff and his personal friends. Then he got hungry.

Rid of the numerous news, he walked back to the living quarters of the White House where dinner was almost ready. The crowd in front of the White House already had grown to what the Secret Service estimated at 15,000. They were shouting: "We want Harry."

Truman walked out on the lawn and made a talk.

Text of Speech.

The text of his extemporaneous speech, as transcribed from short hand notes:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—This is the great day. This is the day we have been looking for since Dec. 7, 1941.

"This is the day when Fascism and police government comes to the world.

"This is the day for the democracies.

"This is the day when we can start in on our real task of implementing of free government in the world.

"We are faced with the greatest task we ever have been faced with. The emergency is as great as it was on Dec. 7, 1941.

"It is going to take the help of all of us to do it. I know we are going to do it."

The publicity cheered when he finished his talk.

He walked into the White House. Turning to an aide, he said he observed that he would like to "cool off." He went to the south porch of the White House and relaxed in a wicker arm chair.

"I'm glad it's over," he said.

He sat there for 10 minutes, got up and walked into the dining room where his wife, who had come from Independence, Mo., on Friday, was ready for dinner.

They ate, not formally but with a feeling that apparently there was work still to be done. Truman wiped his chin with a napkin and again walked into the lawn of the grounds facing the huge crowd on Pennsylvania avenue. He waved and went back into the White House. This was about 8 o'clock.

A half hour went by. Truman couldn't help but hear the automobile horns, the shouting, the singing, the cheering. He couldn't help reacting. He went out again at 8:30 o'clock and waved once more from the portico. The crowd bellowed.

He walked back through the huge main door of the White House and disappeared. But the "We want Harry" calls still echoed.

It was the kind of a day that home men's souls, but it apparently was easy for Harry Truman to be a traditional Missourian, or "ordinary guy"—which in his case does not mean.

SURRENDER ON ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (A.P.)— Japanese surrender came on the fourth anniversary of the Atlantic charter.

That declaration, which set the pledges of freedom from aggression and oppression, was issued by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill after conferences aboard ship in the Atlantic.

VICTORY MARKS END OF HIDEOUS ERA, SAYS HOOVER

New Age Opens With Hope, He Comments—View of Other Leaders on Japanese Surrender.

By the Associated Press.

Leaders in many fields—industry, politics and the professions—hailed last night the surrender of Japan. Typical comments follow:

Former President Herbert Hoover—"We give thankfulness to God that this greatest and most hideous war of history is ended. We rejoice that our loved ones are now to return. We rejoice that this slaughter of men, women and children is ended. We rejoice that we have overcome monster evil forces that have been directed against us.

"But our rejoicing must be tempered by our solicitude for the hundreds of thousands of Americans now who have been disabled. And our rejoicing is still more softened by our grief for those who have given their lives for our country. . . .

"But solemn thoughts arise within our rejoicing. This year marks the end of a hideous era, and tomorrow we must take up the responsibilities of the new era which confronts us.

"It can be a glorious era if we have high statesmanship in the world and are willing to sweat for a few years during a transition period from war to peace. . . .

"In the long view of the new era the bright hope is enduring peace. With peace we can have recovery; with peace we can hope for a regeneration of civilization. With peace the everlasting stir in the hearts of men and nations to be free will return to the world. The new era spells with hope. We can make it the golden era of all history if we have the will and wisdom in our statesmanship."

Mme. Chiang On Radio.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who spoke over the radio—"For all the world, today is a day of rejoicing, and yet it is one for serenity and sober thinking, for it can become one of the most significant days in all history. . . . We must learn that animosity to present war is just as culpable and disastrous in the end as commission to total war in the beginning. Only in this way can we ever repay in measure the debts of life that we owe to those who died."

Senator George (Dem.), Georgia, Chairman Senate Finance Committee—"In the war now ended all Americans made a supreme contribution. When one looks at the various efforts of all our citizens it is difficult to see how so much has been accomplished in more than three and one half years of war. Undoubtedly Japan will be pushed back into its home islands and will be carefully supervised for some time to prevent a reoccurrence of world conflict."

Senator McKellar (Dem.), Tennessee, Senate President-protem—"America should rejoice at the peace. She is the strongest, most powerful, freest and greatest of all nations that history tells about, all of which shows every true American that we must stand by the free American institutions that have made us great."

Chairman Connally (Dem.) Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—"Our great and savage enemy Japan—has been defeated. She must be stripped of her uniform, and her barbaric figure exposed to the condemnation of the world."

Conflicting Views on Occupation.

Speaker Sam Rayburn: "We must occupy Japan and keep their country occupied until we know every factory in their hideous capacity of making war material is utterly destroyed. If we do not enforce a permanent and fair peace it will not be 25 years before another Hitler or Hirohito will spring up again."

Chairman Thomas (Dem.), Utah, of the Senate Military Committee expressed hope that no large American army of occupation would be necessary in Japan.

"And I think that the peace can be so made that we won't have to have it," he said. He thought American troops must be kept for some time in some of the Pacific islands, and a small force in Japan to see that no war industry is allowed to operate. If large occupation forces are needed, he suggested that Russia and China have sufficient manpower for the task.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, New York, 1944 Republican candidate for president: "Now that completely victory over the enemies of mankind has been achieved, all of us have a solemn obligation to work unceasingly for the peace to come. We would be failing in our duty to our country and ourselves if we did not devote all our hearts and minds to the task of achieving a just and lasting peace for the world. . . . Here at home we will face great problems in the changeover from war to normal peacetime industry. I am confident that the American people will remain united in the days to come and that all our efforts will be expended in restoring our country and the world to successful and happy peacetime pursuits."

View of Chinese Envoy.

Chinese Ambassador Wei Tao-Ming: "While we can rejoice wholeheartedly in the ending of this unprecedented tragedy and the return of peace, we must forever remember how great was the cost in bloodshed, suffering and destruction. . . . It is with cooperation and united effort that the Allies have won the war, and it will be with the same spirit that we shall banish all future wars and complete the constructive tasks ahead in the building of a better and happier world."

J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board: "It is a moment to rededicate ourselves to our traditional principles of liberty and justice, as we remember with gratitude the men who have fallen in battle in order that the forces of aggression throughout the world might be destroyed."

Edward N. Scheiberling, American Legion national commander: "This is an hour of fervent prayer. Let us thank God that the most terrible war in all history is over and that the bloodshed and carnage of the battlefield have ended. And then let us beseech Him to give us the power to make the most of the opportunities for good which peace brings to this and all other nations."

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury—"Tyranny again has been suppressed. The insanities and bloodshed of war has ended, our spirits can soar once more. Yet our uttermost feeling is one of humble gratitude. The problems of peace will be difficult. We must possess the same resolute spirit, the same selflessness, that possessed our boys when they marched the long road to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo."

THREE SENTENCED FOR RIOT AT DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (A.P.) —Three prisoners at the Fort Benjamin Harrison disciplinary barracks are under sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for inciting the May 21 riot in which two persons were killed.

William H. Sprouse, 28 years old, Charleston, S. C.; William Hirsh, 40, Chicago, and James J. Johnson, 31, Atwood, Ok., were convicted and sentenced yesterday. Sprouse and Hirsh were sentenced to seven years imprisonment at hard labor and Johnson to five years. Corlandis Cross, 31, of Cleveland, O., and Charles Washington, 26, of Chicago, were found not guilty.

Doolittle 16-Plane Raid on Tokyo Checked Japs' Far-Flung Drives

Foe Recalled Ships, Kept Planes at Home in Fear of Repetition, Leaving Flanks Open.

By the Associated Press.

In the spring of 1942, with Japan's armed might sweeping unchecked through the Pacific and across the Orient, with the United States Navy reduced to virtual impotence and Britain's grip on India faltering, the then Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, formerly of St. Louis, led his band of doughty Army airmen on the spectacular first raid on Tokyo.

The attack was hailed throughout the Allied world for its daring. It was hailed as a morale builder at a time when Allied fortunes were at their lowest ebb, when the Berlin as well as the Tokyo war machine was surging victoriously forward on all fronts.

The damage which Doolittle's raiders caused in that attack, based from the carrier Hornet in the first major demonstration of Army-Navy teamwork in the Pacific, admittedly was small in comparison with the vastness of Japan's war industries.

The Allied world could draw only one thing from the raid. Gratification. Gratification that Japan had for once been hit where it hurt. Gratification which in passing it—like became mingled with rising fury and a tinge of regret when Tokyo announced that a number of the valiant American airmen who had fallen captive had been beheaded.

Jap Strategy Upset.

It was not until three years later, long after the tide of Japanese conquest had been smashed and after the Stars and Stripes had been planted within fighter-plane range of the enemy homeland itself that the full results of the Doolittle raid became known.

The raid was more than a spectacular show. More than a gesture and a portent of things to come. It was a blow which upset the Japanese strategy and resulted in a revision of enemy plans so far-reaching that the entire course of the Pacific war eventually was affected.

For the attack frightened the Japanese war lords.

Sixteen Mitchell bombers and 80 airmen carried out the raid on Tokyo. The bombs and incendiaries impressed on the foe the very real threat that this could happen again.

To most that threat the Japanese pulled their strong carrier fleet out of the Indian Ocean and sent it speeding north to protect the homeland. It was, at the time, the strongest fleet of its kind ever assembled, consisting of five first-class carriers, three battleships, and a large group of cruisers and destroyers.

When the Japanese pulled it away, this fleet dominated the Indian Ocean. It had knocked out the British eastern fleet. It had sent fingers against the important British supply base of Colombo, Ceylon, and the naval base of Trincomalee. It had supported amphibious landings which resulted in Japanese seizure of Indian islands and of Japanese conquest of Burma.

It controlled the Indian Ocean supply lines and threatened Britain's remaining Oriental foothold —India itself.

Yet, because of 80 men in 16 planes, this fleet left the Indian Ocean and thereby left open to the Allies the means to bring men and supplies into that war theater. It gave the Allies opportunity to repair their India defenses, to seal the Japanese in Burma where they were to remain—with the exception of campaigning in Eastern India—until in 1944 the accumulated might of Britain, China and the United States could launch the drive to regain Burma.

Thousands of miles from India, in another segment of the far-flung Pacific battle zone, the Doolittle raid had other eventful repercussions virtually as important.

In the South Pacific, in April of 1942, the Japanese sweep had engulfed Rabaul and was moving inexorably to the Solomons. Airfields were being rushed to put in operation a Tokyo-to-Guadalcanal air express. The Japanese were in New Guinea and Australia felt the terror of impending invasion.

The enemy was sealing what was intended to be an invincible outer defense ring against American resurgence in the Pacific.

Pilots Held at Home.

A vital link in this defense system was to be planes. Planes to guard the stolen islands and ward off Allied counterblows at sea.

But when Doolittle struck, the frightened war lords of Tokyo held back many of those planes. Instead of going to the South Pacific, they stayed in the homeland for protection against other blows of the Doolittle type.

In passing months, American and Australian troops struck at the Japanese on Guadalcanal and New Guinea and held grimly on. Hold, and struck again and again, smashing the Japanese here, by passing them there, building power for the massive thrusts which came to fruition in 1944 and 1945.

Japan had weakened the eastern and western flanks of its far-flung sphere of conquest. The Allies struck at those weakened flanks and eventually they subjugated.

Doolittle's 80 men and 16 planes, and the fright they stirred in the hearts of the enemy, did much to make possible the Allies "on-to-Tokyo" offensive, which got under full steam three years later with the invasion of Okinawa.

LT. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE

$78 FROM ST. LOUIS AREA KILLED IN WAR AGAINST JAPAN, 322 ARE MISSING

THE list of service personnel killed in action in the war against Japan bears the names of 978 from the St. Louis area, according to figures compiled by the Post-Dispatch. Three hundred twenty-two others have been reported missing, and 169 are listed as prisoners.

These figures, which include losses in all phases of the Pacific war, represent casualties from St. Louis, St. Louis County, St. Charles, and the Illinois counties of Madison and St. Clair. The tabulation is based on casualties announced through yesterday.

Besides these, the Navy Department has listed 109 killed and 125 missing in undisclosed areas of war.

Comparable figures for the European war on V-E day were 1304 killed, 621 missing, and 821 listed as prisoners. Since V-E day 198 others have been listed as killed in action in Europe, increasing the total number for that area to 1410.

The total number of killed from the St. Louis area in all theaters of war thus stands today at 2383.

MORE TROOPS TO ARRIVE IN U.S. FROM EUROPE TODAY

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (A.P.)— The following Army units are scheduled to arrive in the United States today from Europe:

At New York—63rd Bomber Squadron (Light); 450th, 451st and 452nd Bomber squadrons.

At Boston—709th and 711th Bomber squadrons (Heavy); Eighth Air Force; 726th Chemical Depot Company (Aviation); Tenth Veterinary Detachment (Aviation); Fourth Infantry Replacement Detachment.

At Charleston, S. C.—456th Medical Collection Company.

Judge Who Tried Fascists Dies.

ROME, Aug. 15 (A.P.) — Ettore Casati, 72 years old, president of the Italian Supreme Court, died last night. He served as president of the high court judging Fascist crimes until last Sept. 19 when he resigned, retaining his supreme court presidency.

CARRIERS BECAME SPEARHEADS IN U.S. PACIFIC DRIVE

Soon Proved Worth to Skeptics—Planes Used for Both Tactical, Strategic Jobs.

By the Associated Press.

American aircraft carriers, new to war before the attack on Pearl Harbor, emerged as one of the most powerful offensive weapons in the campaign against Japan. As the spearhead of every naval striking force the flat tops, shepherding fighter and bombers, revolutionized amphibious warfare.

Carrier forces proved effective on both sides. But those of the United States finally neutralized the enemy's seaair power and went on to attack island bases and the Japanese homeland almost at leisure.

The savage war carriers created and their ability to stand punishment and to increase the range of air combat by thousands of miles convinced naval experts they were indispensable to victory.

The Cue of Offense.

Carriers were the core of the mighty task forces that ranged the Pacific. They were self-sufficient, with vast stores of high-octane gasoline, large magazines of aerial bombs and torpedoes, replacement planes and pilots, and every other means of maintenance.

The carrier plane had four main missions: to search out and attack the enemy fleet, help protect its own fleet from attack, serve as a strategic air force in attacking enemy bases and installations, and finally to operate as a tactical air force, strafing and bombing the enemy in support of ground troops.

Carriers provided new uses for the battleship, whose guns protected the lightly armored carriers. On the offensive the battleship delivered the heavy blows after carrier planes had neutralized the enemy air force.

Moreover, while carrier dive bombers were pin-pointing enemy targets the battleships lossed hundreds of shells to devastate the general area of the targets.

First Real Battle Test.

Because they never before had been tested in the ordeal of war, carriers had to prove their value the hard way.

In 1941 the Navy had only seven of them and four of these — the Lexington, Yorktown, Hornet and Wasp—were lost in the first year. In the early days many critics contended that carriers were easy pickings for land-based planes. It seemed a foolhardy business to try to risk these flat, vulnerable targets near the scene of key Pacific islands held by the Japanese.

But sea-going airfields were vital to the Navy's plans. Adm. William F. Halsey demonstrated that he could send a carrier force against entrenched enemy positions and come back the winner. After the first big naval battles were fought by carrier planes without contact by the main bodies of the fleets, not much doubt remained in the public mind that the carrier was destined to be queen of the seas.

America built more and more of them. By the end of 1945 some 50 carrier of all types were in service. By 1946 the Navy had almost 100, many of them in the 45,000-ton class, heavily-armed and capable of carrying heavier bombers than ever before.

Spearhead Invasion.

The actions in which carriers participated became almost a roll call of progress in the Pacific.

Carrier planes turned back the Japanese fleet in the critical battles at Coral Sea and Midway. One United States officer credited them with saving Guadalcanal when America's hopes for a comeback hinged on that little island. They also were a big factor in the retaking of Attu and Kiska.

They became the spearheads of invasion—softening up enemy installations, clearing airfields of Japanese planes, shielding the beachheads as Task troops moved in, and holding off enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

By late 1943 they could go where they pleased, dealing the enemy to fight. They slashed at Marcus Island, 1000 miles from Tokyo; ripped the Gilbert and Marshalls islands for the invasion parties; moved across and up the Pacific, raking the Carolines, Marianas and Bonins.

Task Force 58.

In 1944 major carrier-based operations were built around the stupendous "Task Force 58," under the command of V. Adm. Marc A. Mitscher. This fast and mighty armada had at the outset perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships of the fleet.

With its ultra-modern system of airborne supply, wherein huge sea trains could deliver fuel, food and necessary equipment far from land bases, the task force was kept in battle readiness.

The first announced strikes of Mitscher's force in a swing around the Marianas and Bonin islands in June and July, 1944, netted sensational results. Carrier planes sank 32 enemy ships, damaged 27 others and destroyed 797 planes; the United States lost was 137 planes lost and three ships damaged slightly.

That was merely a preview of what was to come. Before long carrier task force planes under Mitscher and V. Adm. John S. McCain were sweeping over Tokyo, smashing remnants of the Japanese Navy in the enemy's inland waters and carrying the war right up to Hirohito's palace.

CRUISER INDIANAPOLIS SUNK OFF LEYTE; 883 DEAD OR MISSING

TORPEDOED CRAFT GOES DOWN IN 15 MINUTES; 315 OF ITS CREW SAVED

Survivors Picked Up as Long as 5 Days After Sinking — Men Fought in Water for Life Jackets.

By ROBERT LANDBERG

GUAM, Aug. 15 (AP)—Two great explosions flashed out of the slim bow of the cruiser Indianapolis at 12 minutes past midnight. Flame streaked through the darkened passageways, searing the piled bodies of its crew into eternal names. Within 15 minutes it plunged headfirst into the sea.

That was the end for the 10,000-ton Indianapolis—torpedoed 400 miles off Leyte July 30 with 883 dead and missing, after it had finished a record speed run from San Francisco to Guam to deliver the first atom bomb to the B-29s. Apparently it fell prey to a Japanese submarine.

For the 300 overseas and the handful of officers hurled alive into the midnight sea, it was the beginning of a nightmare that ended, for some, more than 120 hours later.

Fleet Finds Survivors.

No one beyond the all-drenched circle of men and debris in the sea knew what had happened to the unescorted cruiser until a Privateer search plane led the way to the rescue of the 316 survivors five days later.

Survivors said nearly 700 men had gone down with the ship. Hundreds more plunged into the sea without life preservers or rafts, so that death quickly began to pare them off. Two officers and 298 enlisted men survived out of the complement of 1,196 men.

(The Navy in Washington said there were "100 per cent casualties" and listed five Navy dead, including one officer; 547 Navy missing, including 23 officers; 207 Navy wounded, including 13 officers; 20 Marine Corps missing, including two officers, and nine enlisted Marine Corps wounded.)

Captain Tells Story.

Capt. Charles Butler McVay III, Washington, D. C., told much of the story of the tragedy, in a calm, undramatic voice. A raft saved him. And Lt. Cmdr. Lewis L. Haynes, senior medical described the plight of the swimmers.

Clad in his pajama top, McVay ran to the chief house and told the navigator, Cmdr. John Rodgers Jr., Baltimore, Md.—now listed as missing: "So God's sake broke certain contact reports get out. See we have been torpedoed. Our position sunk and such. We are sinking rapidly and need immediate assistance."

The captain ordered all engines stopped. Radiomen tried in frantic desperation to flick out their appeal for help. It was of no use. There was no power.

Another officer tried vainly three times to interest the engine room to reverse the ship—it was going down to the bow.

McVay pulled on some clothing and ordered hands to the bridge. Lt. Cmdr. W. C. Blunn, damage control officer, said, "I don't think we are going to last long. I think we ought to abandon ship." McVay said he responded: "No, this another look."

Order to Abandon Ship.

Then the ship's executive officer, Cmdr. Joseph Flynn, Vallejo, Calif., reported the cruiser was filling fast, and the skipper told him to pass the word: "Abandon ship." Flynn also is missing.

"I would set an outside limit of 15 minutes," McVay related. "That is a sure literal figure for the time before she disappeared beneath the sea."

The cruiser tilted severely, first to about 45 degrees, then 60 degrees. The captain grabbed a lifeline and pulled himself up the deck. The ship rolled over to a full 90 degrees, and McVay was washed into the sea.

Finds Two Rafts.

"I looked up and above my head were the two big port screws," he said. "This is the end of me; it's bound to hit me." I felt another wave, heard water crashing, and there was nothing there any more, and I was still there. Why I won't pucker under I don't know.

"Next thing I noticed was a rash of pajamas. I got astride, then came across part of a wooden deck. I saw two life rafts within 20 feet, with nobody aboard. I got one, then secured the other."

Quartermaster 3rd class Vincent J. Allard of Cloud, Wash., joined the skipper on his raft and they soon lifted two more men from the water.

They encountered another raft and Slatter set about picking five more survivors.

"After that we didn't hear anyone call for help," the captain said. "We thought we were the only survivors."

During their five days on the raft, "we are plenty of places," he related. "We wondered how in God's name they could miss us. They didn't know—they didn't have to look for survivors."

The Navy explained no effort had been made to locate the cruiser until it was 24 hours overdue because warships often are diverted secretly by high authority or by their own captains; or they may be under radio silence for several days if pursuing an enemy submarine or surface ship.

Another survivor drifted ashore on his raft, on the third day. The skipper took charge of food rationing; there was no water, but to one drank salt water. Each day at sunset the skipper led the group in prayer.

The swimmers, isolated singly or in clusters, had no supplies. Constant immersion caused salt water ulcers, the sun's glare blinded many of the men temporarily and life-jacket bagged to lose their buoyancy. Lt. Cmdr. Haynes related. All they had was hope.

"I kept thinking, 'What will Lee do with three boys on her hands?'" he continued.

"Thinking of my wife made me want to live."

Deck Cracked Open.

The first great blast when the ship was hit threw him into the air and he landed on his deck, Haynes said. The deck cracked open and smoke swept through. In the passageway he saw "tremendous sheets of flames." Dully he moved toward the wardroom. Dazed by heat, he fell to the deck. Then "I heard my head sizzle. The pain woke me up."

"In the wardroom," he continued, "one man was screaming to the deck. Upon the partition upon the partition." I found one limited open by the explosion and put my head through. A rope dangled my face.

"I jerked it several times. It seemed all right. Then I crawled through that porthole—you have to crawl they are—first you head, then another, and so on."

On the quarterdeck wounded men lay, "horribly burned and mutilated," Chief Pharmacists Mate John A. Schimsch of Eagar, Ariz., helped him dress their injuries. They put life jackets on four of them.

Many Die in Water.

Gathering a group of wounded in the water, Haynes told them to lock arms and legs, to keep together and not attempt to swim.

By morning, Haynes counted the bodies of 30 who had died. Some of the badly wounded survived, the survivors said, "the week died, the strong lived."

There were cases like that of Seaman 2/C Harold J. Schwartzen, Bartlesville, Okla., whose appendix had been removed nine days before, and a seaman with the knee of its spine shattered. Both lived.

Others died of sheer exhaustion. Many died while trying to help the dying.

Survivors were cheerful at first; they even tried to sleep in the water, each man laying his head on the chest of the man behind. The able-bodied took turns supporting the wounded, four hours at a stretch.

By the second day, "the love began to talk peculiarly," Haynes said. "When night came we huddled together, but I sensed something was not right. Sublimely the men became hysterical. They fought and clawed at each other. Marine Captain Faris (not otherwise identified) died of exhaustion trying to quiet them.

Men Fight for Jackets.

"Two men, life jackets after 42 hours began losing buoyancy. They were fighting for jackets. I should say we lost 25 men that way."

By noon of the third day, some of the men inside the bulkheads had been suffocated: "all day long the bows went down, down, in the ship. Many more died that way."

The fourth day Haynes' own mind nearly broke, he said, but he could recall "men yelling away—they would scream and holler—scream and holler—and pretty soon the outside would be mixed with gurgle. By night there weren't many left."

At the peak of their hallucinations, "large sunken ocean liners all lowered to magical underseas inland hall secretly by Indians where beautiful native girls waited with bowls of nectar juice," one survivor said.

At the end, when another day in the sun meant torrents death, men gathered up their last ounce of strength to struggle wildly with arms and legs to attract a Venturi search plane piloted by Lt. (j.g.) Wilbur C. Gwinn, San Marcos, Calif. The pilot, on a routine mission, spotted the men floating singly and in clusters over a 20-mile area of ocean.

That was at 12:40 p.m., Aug. 2—60 hours after the Indianapolis went down. Rescue ships and planes had homed on the last of the survivors 12 hours later.

One Black Cat amphibious landed on the rough water and took on 56 survivors, flying them to the base rescue ship, the destroyer escort Cecil Doyle. Pilot of the amphibian was Lt. (j.g.) R. Adrian Bleiler, Ladoga, Ind.

Captain to Admiral's Son.

The straggly captain—clothed, bailing, with a softly commanding voice, is the son of Adm. Charles B. McVay Jr., U.S.N., retired, former commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

Survivors believe two underwater torpedoes smashed into the starboard side near the bow of the 10,000-ton cruiser, setting off one of the eight-inch (8") magazines.

The Indianapolis, 1 nearly flagship of the Fifth Fleet, had been at the Mare Island navy yard for repairs just before the fleet ran. It had been damaged by a Japanese suicide plane off Okinawa March 31, 1945. Adm. Raymond A. Spruance was aboard at the time of the 4-minute attack, but he escaped injury.

The Indianapolis, first naval vessel hit down and completed after the London Naval Conference of 1930, was commissioned at the Philadelphia navy yard March 15, 1932. After a shakedown cruise to Central American waters, it was assigned to patrol duty with President Roosevelt, embarking him and his party at Campobello, July 6, 1933, and cruising with them until Aug. 1.

The cruiser's casualties placed it next the top in war. Its aircraft carrier Franklin suffered the most, 670 missing and more than 800 wounded. The battleship Arizona, with a total of 1,016 officers and men lost, is the Pearl Harbor victim with the list of personnel killed.

U. S. Cruiser Sunk by Japs Last Month

The 10,000-ton cruiser INDIANAPOLIS which was torpedoed and sunk with the loss of 883 officers during a run from Guam to the Philippines last July 30.

INDIANAPOLIS ON RECORD RUN WITH 'TOP SECRET' CARGO—THE ATOMIC BOMB

GUAM, Aug. 15 (AP)

An atomic bomb was speeded from the United States to the Marianas by the heavy cruiser Indianapolis just prior to its sinking, presumably by a Japanese submarine, July 30 while it was bound from Guam for the Philippines.

The crew knew only that it was carrying top secret cargo.

The cruiser set a new speed record for surface ships between Honolulu and San Francisco on the dash, Leaving Hunter's Point, San Francisco bay, at 9 a.m. July 28, it made the run to Diamond Head, Oahu, in 75½ hours.

The cruiser Omaha had traversed from Diamond Head to San Francisco, a distance of 2,091 nautical miles, in 79 hours, 40 minutes.

Capt. Charles B. McVay III of the Indianapolis, said it averaged 29 knots from Oahu (Honolulu) to the Marianas.

Were on the Indianapolis

JAMES R. HENDRON JR.

FRANCIS E. ROSE

ARTHUR J. SCHUMACHER JR.

WILBERT J. LETZ

6 ST. LOUIS AREA MEN ABOARD INDIANAPOLIS

All but One Officially Reported by Navy as Missing in Action.

Six men from the St. Louis area are known to have been aboard the cruiser Indianapolis which the Navy has announced was sunk by a Japanese torpedo on July 30 near Leyte.

Ordnance Arthur L. Schiffbauer, 23 years old, who wrote his mother, Mrs. Dora Schiffbauer, 4322 Humphrey street, that he and several other members of the crew with the jackets joined battle and formed a ring to keep fresh drifting apart, He said that he suffered wounds and burns when the ship exploded, and also was treated for shock and exhaustion.

Marines Pfc. Francis E. Rose, whose wife, Mrs. Norma Rose, lives at 5008A Easton avenue, Mrs. mother, Mrs. Mamie Rose, Mrs. Marvin avenue, Overland, received a letter from another son, Marine Pfc. Earl Rose, saying the brothers had been together on Guam several hours before the ship sailed.

Chief Electrician's Mate Arthur J. Schumacher Jr., a former student at the Soldan School of Music, has parents live at 108 Williams terrace, St. Louis county. Fireman Second Class James R. Hendron Jr., 18, of 6322 Southern drive, Clayton, who returned to his ship July 5 after a furlough spent with his parents here.

Storekeeper First Class Wilbert J. Letz, 29, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Letz, live at 8021 Blaine avenue, Bonnie Second Class Robert A. Rutherford, 21, radio operator, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rutherford of Lebanon, Ill.

All except Schiffbauer have been officially reported missing in action.

MARINES WHO DIED IN PACIFIC HONORED IN OKINAWA SERVICES

OKINAWA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Memorial services for United States marines who died in the war against Japan were held by Marine Aircraft Wing Two today shortly after official word was received that Japan has accepted Allied surrender terms.

Marine Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, former commander of

JAP PLANES FLY NEAR U. S. FLEET; 16 SHOT DOWN

Halsey Alert for Suicide Attacks — Two Kamikaze Pilots Raid Okinawa Base.

By MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, Aug. 15 (AP)—Sixteen Japanese planes have been shot down around the United States Third Fleet since Emperor Hirohito made his surrender announcement.

There was no report of damage to the American warships.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz did not indicate whether the enemy planes were attempting to attack or welcome the units of Adm. William F. Halsey's fleet. Nor did he say whether they were shot down by ship gunfire or combat air patrol.

The Tokyo radio said that "the Imperial order to cease fire is expected soon," but warned enemy warships away from Japanese home waters until then "so as to avoid any untoward incident."

Adm. Nimitz said Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of Allied forces in Japan, has been asked to inform the Japanese authorities that Third Fleet defense measures require naval forces to destroy any aircraft approaching them.

Big Raids Called Off.

Orders to cease fire were issued by Nimitz and MacArthur to their forces very soon after the end of the war was announced in Washington by President Truman.

The announcement came barely in time to stop an attack on the Tokyo area by hundreds of carrier planes and it was too late to halt some planes of the first echelon of the Far East Air Forces which were winging to Japan from Okinawa on one of the biggest raids of the war and some could not be reached to be called back.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' United States Army Strategic Air Forces were engaged in their greatest—and still developing—attack on the enemy homeland. The assaults were halted after more than 800 B-29s and 160 fighters had smashed Japanese targets throughout yesterday afternoon and last night at a cost of four fighters. More B-29s were ready to take off.

Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces fighters probably were the last to hit Japan before the truce. It was too late to recall them after their predawn takeoffs when the truce flash was received at Okinawa.

However the truce did halt one of the FEAF's biggest missions. Some bombers were in the air, others were taking off, and more were already warmed up.

Halsey on Alert.

Adm. Halsey, aboard a warship 100 miles off Japan continued his Third Fleet to be on the alert. "There must be watchful waiting," the Admiral said in a broadcast.

The Navy in not taking it for granted that all Japanese heard the Emperor proclaim the end of the war or that if they did they are abiding by his decision. Fleet commanders have been warned to maintain strict vigilance for Japanese treachery.

The fact that five planes were shot down today raises the possibility that remaining members of the kamikaze corps may have decided to die crashing into Allied ships.

Ninety reported Army Lieutenants and Privates of Fleet Air Wing Four made controlling calls Monday on Shimushu and Paramushiru base in the Kuriles.

21 Jap Ships Sunk.

MacArthur reported that bad weather hampered FEAF operations Monday, but said they sank 21 Japanese vessels in operations from Korea to the Inner Sundas. Over Korea, American fighters encountered 20 Japanese interceptors but downed 12, plus two probables.

Two kamikaze planes dived with their tailed loads on Iwo Island, 20 miles south of Okinawa today, injuring 16 (not two) American soldiers.

The final Superfortress raid on Japan cost four escorting fighters but not a B-29, United Army Strategic Air Forces headquarters announced. Three of the four fighter pilots were rescued.

The strategic air forces grounded all of its combat planes today, but noncombat planes still were operating. Their missions included photo reconnaissance of yesterday's and last night's bombings and weather reconnaissance.

Halsey's Broadcast.

Adm. Halsey said in a broadcast today from his warship that he remarked in 1942 "the Nips are no supermen" and that that officers and men "have helped write this on that estimate in 1945."

"Now that the fighting has ended there must be no let-down," he said. "There must be watchful waiting."

"Victory is not the end, but the beginning. We must establish peace, a firm, a just and enduring peace."

The admiral, who had expressed the hope he could ride through the streets of Tokyo on Emperor Hirohito's white horse, said he stood by to assist in any role assigned him toward ensuring the peace.

He paid a moving tribute to all officers and men of the fleet, including three whose lives were lost, winding up with:

"God bless you and well done."

2 POULTRY DEALERS ACCUSED

Two East Side poultry dealers were charged yesterday with selling poultry at prices in excess of OPA ceilings in information suits filed in United States District Court in East St. Louis.

Defendants are Jacob D. Mayer Poultry and Egg Co., National Stock Yards, and Alex Hoffman, Sanitary Poultry Co., 423 Collinsville avenue, East St. Louis. Twelve damages of $116 were sought in the suit against Mayer.

Petain After Verdict

MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN —Associated Press Wirephoto. guard in a crowded Paris courtroom gives the verdict convicting him of treason and condemning him to death. This photo was radioed from Paris today.

FIRM AND UNION IN DISPUTE OVER ORDERS BY WLB

American Smelting Says Agency Ordered 400 Back to Jobs — Denial by Union.

Strikes involving 600 workers continued today in the St. Louis area.

Representatives of the American Smelting & Refining Co. near Alton, and the regional War Labor Board at Chicago had ordered 400 strikers back to work, holding the walkout was "a violation of the national policy that there will be no strikes in wartime." Officers of the United Mine Workers, Local 13294, said they had not received such a message.

About 2100 men were still out at the American Steel Foundries in East St. Louis and Granite City, as part of a system-wide strike precipitated, union officers said, by the company's refusal to negotiate on a basis established by the War Labor Board.

Officers of the CIO United Steel Workers of America alleged the company also has refused to recognize the stipulations regarding seniority rights as outlined in the G.I. Bill of Rights.

Other electworkers belonging to the CIO union continued a strike against the St. Louis Car Co. Edwin B. Brisacher, president of the company, said he will not meet with the union to discuss the issues in dispute until the men return to work. More than 1100 are on strike.

At the Monsanto Chemical Co. plant at Monsanto, 1250 were on strike. Strikes continued against American Car & Foundry Co., 2600 DeKalb street; 19 refrigeration contractors and the George A. Fuller Co., subcontractor of the Madison Ordnance Reclamation Center.

NO MORE YANKS IN EUROPE TO BE DEPLOYED TO PACIFIC

PEANDUPUET-EN-MAIN, Aug. 15 (AP)—No more troops will be deployed from Europe to the Pacific, United States Army headquarters said tonight. It said five divisions, about 75,000 men, would be on the way to the United States within 30 days.

About 1,200,000 American troops are in Europe and between 400,000 and 500,000 are to remain as the occupation force for Germany. Headquarters said 250,000 are now "in the pipeline," or in the process of redeployment to the United States.

The main body of the Thirty-fifth Division started moving from the Reims assembly area today to Le Havre, to embark for home.

In the general redeployment scheme, headquarters said high score combat men would have preference in moving home first. Five divisions have been stricken up to allow veterans with long service records a chance to visit home within 30 days. They are the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third and 104th Infantry, the Sixth Armored and Seventeenth Airborne Divisions.

"The European theater has discontinued shipping troops to the Pacific pending word from the War Department of a change of policy," the announcement said. "It is known that some units now en route to the Pacific will be returned to the United States and that units required in the Pacific will proceed by way of the United States. However, urgent requirements in the Pacific may result in some units being shipped direct."

Mushroom Ground Tailor-made.

ST. HELIER, Jersey (AP)—Channel Islands farmers hope to grow mushrooms by the ton in the vast, concrete-lined tunnels built by slave workers as ammunition dumps for the Germans.

COURT SENTENCES PETAIN TO DEATH, BUT URGES MERCY

Continued From Page One.

the responsibility on Petain. The court also held Petain guilty of plotting to overthrow republican France. Ringhoffer and Petain instituted a "veritable regime of terror" in France.

As Ringhoffer began speaking Petain buried forward and rapped his left ear in his head. His usually immobile face showed plainly the effort he was making to hear.

After the first few lines, however, he settled back in his chair, began drinking his white mountain and turned to glance quickly contemptuously at the three lawyers. They kept their eyes riveted on Ringhoffer. As Petain left the dimly lit courtroom, with a soldier at either elbow, the quizzical expression was still on his face.

The court informed Petain's wife that she was freed, with no charges against her, but that she would not be permitted to remain in her husband's quarters in the court building.

Ringhoffer referred to "Petain," without mentioning his title of Marshal in reading the judgment, and it was promised that the conflict of "national indignity" minus the verge since dotating the Marshal's rank will be stripped from his sleeves and that his medals will be taken from him. The only property he is known to have is a farm, where he once said he would like to retire to grow cabbages.

Petain's defense was hinged on the contention that he was able to save France and aid the Allies only through the guise of collaboration with the Germans.

Petain's Final Statement.

Impassive in his Marshal's uniform, Petain began to rise in the prisoner's dock just before the case went to the jury at 9:12 o'clock last night and faltered emotionally.

"My thoughts are only thought. I wanted to remain with the people of France as I promised instead of abandoning them in their agony.

"Whatever happens they will know that I defended them as I defended Verdun. Members of the jury my life and liberty are in your hands. My honor belongs to your country. You may condemn me to death, you may judge me according to your conscience. Mine is clear. My life has not belonged to me for a long time. On the threshold of death I swear that I always served France."

Applause echoed in the crowded little courtroom.

During the defense's last appeal to the jurors, the name of Petain's wife entered the case for the first time. Fernand Payen, chief counsel for the Marshal, quoted Mme. Petain as saying the Germans had threatened to "deport French children" if Pierre Laval was not released by the Petain government.

Typical of Petain's pose to the Germans, Payen said, was the incident in which he had protested to the Allies against the invasion of North Africa.

When S. Pinckney Tuck, American charge d'affaires at Vichy, left, Petain a letter from President Roosevelt saying the invasion was "not intended for conquest." Petain "patted Tuck's shoulder while reading the letter all the time, and humming the Marseillaise," Payen told the jurors.

Earlier Payen said Petain had never intended that the death sentence in absentia passed by a French court on De Gaulle should be carried out.

Payen read a letter to Petain from Joachim von Ribbentrop, former German Foreign Minister, which was filled with sharp criticism of Britain and which complained that Petain's attitude had "made Franco-German collaboration difficult."

Von Ribbentrop's letter said: "you may not be surprised if the German government takes a reserved attitude toward you." The letter also complained a direct order to Petain saying "Laval is to be given the responsibility for modifying the policies of your government to make collaboration possible."

When Judge Ringhoffer said "the court wants to hear Marshal Petain's answer," Petain rose and said, "there was no answer. The result was my captivity and my deportation to Germany."

The defense told the court, however, that Petain replied directly to Hitler, and that an attempt had been made to find a copy of that letter.

MALLINCKRODT CO. HAD 'REMARKABLE' PART IN NEW BOMB

Extracted Impurities From Black Uranium Oxide—Provided Ton a Day to Project.

By JOSEPH HANLON

A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 — The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works of St. Louis is given credit for a "remarkable achievement," making possible production of material for the atomic bomb in the War Department's review of the research which developed the bomb.

Mallinckrodt entered the picture in May, 1942, when it was assigned the task of producing commercially a pure uranium oxide. Deliveries were started by the company in July of that year.

By the end of 1942 the whole problem of procurement of this uranium salt had been taken over by Col. Nichols, formerly associated with the Mallinckrodt firm and then with Manhattan District. From then on, the Army reports, "no further serious delays or difficulties have occurred because of metal shortages."

At the end of 1942 the only uranium metal in existence was a few grams made on an experimental basis by the Westinghouse Electric Corp., and a few pounds of highly impure pyrophoric powder made by the Metal Hydrides Co. The only considerable amount of raw material was a commercial grade of black uranium oxide containing impurities.

The extraction of these impurities was the assignment of the Mallinckrodt firm.

Experiments at the National Bureau of Standards had shown, on a laboratory basis, that by the use of an ether extraction method all impurities of the black uranium oxide could be removed by a single extraction of uranyl nitrate. Arrangements were made with the Mallinckrodt firm to handle on a production basis what had been demonstrated in the laboratory and to convert the black oxide into a brown dioxide.

"Delivering started in July, 1942, at the rate of 30 tons a month," the official report says. "This oxide is now used as the starting point for all metal production, and to higher degree of purity can be expected on a commercial scale.

"In fact, it was a remarkable achievement to have developed and put into production on a scale of the order of one ton a day a process for transforming grossly impure commercial oxide to oxide of a degree of purity seldom achieved even on a laboratory scale."

TRUMAN RETRACTS HOLIDAY PREMIUM PAY STATEMENT

Continued From Page One.

for war workers exempt from working would not conflict with stabilization policy.

He stated:

1. The worker may be paid for those two days at regular rates, just as though he had been on the job.

2. The two days may be considered as worked in figuring overtime or premium pay.

3. If required to work on these two days, he may be given premium rates, if that's the company's practice on holidays.

Soon after today Truman had not yet decided when to proclaim V-J day. Some expected to reportedly that the proclamation probably would not be made for several days.

JAPS GIVE UP ON LAST DAY FOR BETTOR TO WIN $200

The surrender of Japan yesterday made Louis H. Price, 4211 Buckingham avenue, the winner of $200. Price made three wagers, two of $50 and one of $100, May 31 that the war would end within 90 days. He calculated at the time that the 90-day period would end Aug. 30. Tokyo time but Aug. 14 here.

T. H. Bittner, 728 Belleview boulevard, one of the men with whom Price bet $50 told him yesterday that the debt would be paid off in autographed $1 bills.

SHORTAGE IN COAL MAY BLOCK PLAN TO TURN BACK CLOCKS

Krug Said to Oppose Changing Time Because of Need for Light Saving.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The coal shortage may interfere with Congressional plans to abolish war time, which moved most of the nation's clocks ahead one hour on Jan. 20, 1942.

Aide of Representative Cannon (Dem.), Missouri, who has led a drive to repeal the war time act on the ground it is not necessary, said J. A. Krug, head of the War Production Board, is opposed to repeal at this time.

Only recently, they said, Krug informed Cannon that the coal shortage may make it necessary to continue all light-saving programs, including the war time law.

The original law was made effective for the duration of the war and six months after, unless Congress ended it sooner.

Legislation to repeal the law is pending in the House Interstate Committee, but its chances are considered slim in view of Krug's position.

VICTORY NO GUARANTEE OF PERMANENT PEACE, CHIANG KAI-SHEK WARNS

CHUNGKING, Aug. 15 (AP)—GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, in a message to China and the world at large, acclaimed the surrender of Japan today, but warned that the victory in itself is not a guarantee of permanent peace.

"We have won the victory," he said, "but it is not yet a final victory. I urge all our friends of the Allied nations and all my own countrymen to face the fact that the peace we have gained by arms is not necessarily the beginning of permanent peace."

Chiang cautioned against efforts to seek revenge on the "innocent people of Japan," declaring:

"We have always said that the vigent militarism of Japan is our enemy—not the people of Japan."

SNYDER OUTLINES ACTION PROGRAM ON RECONVERSION

Continued From Page One.

utive Chester Bowles; J. A. Krug, chief of War Production Board, and Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

Highlights of Problem.

Snyder in his statement synthesized six major highlights of the problem:

1. All military contracts are being terminated immediately, except those for experimental purposes and maintaining the armed forces.

2. At least 7,000,000 men will be released from the armed services within the next year—8,000,000 from the Army.

3. Unemployment is expected to rise from the present figure of 1,100,000 to 3,000,000 or more within three months—perhaps to 4,000,000 before next spring. All controls over manpower are removed at once.

4. Many production and distribution controls will be lifted immediately. "Only those will remain in force which are essential for expediting production, breaking bottlenecks, preventing inventory hoarding and assuring economic stabilization."

Wages, Prices, Legislation.

5. Collective bargaining on wages will be restored wherever price ceilings will not be endangered. Price and rent ceilings and wage stabilization must be continued because of the dangers of inflation.

6. Snyder asked for a number of legislative acts, including increased unemployment compensation benefits; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase minimum wages; tax program to stimulate production and maintain markets; appropriations for the planning and execution of public works; adequate appropriations for the United States Employment Service and retention of this service under federal control during the interim of transition.

Snyder said, "We hope to achieve plant reconversion in a relatively few months," but a full peacetime footing cannot be achieved that soon.

"At least 12 to 18 months may be required to reach the expanded peacetime economy which is needed for full employment," he said. The construction industry will require even longer.

Peacetime Construction.

He listed four major economic objectives and said "Only a peacetime construction vastly expanded over anything this or any other nation has ever seen will make possible the attainment" of these aims. They are:

1. Jobs for all those willing and able to work.

2. A steadily rising standard of living.

3. Stabilization of our economy to avoid disastrous inflation or deflation.

4. Increased opportunities for farmers and business men.

Snyder said there should be "no mincing of words" over the necessity of the stock which has been increased by the sudden ending of the war.

He said: "I do not minimize the task ahead, but I am confident of the outcome. The American people have overcome the problems of war. It is unthinkable that we should not overcome the problems of the peace."

Explaining his declaration that we are not going back to long periods of mass unemployment, Snyder said:

"Labor is determined, business men are determined, farmers are determined, the man in the street and his Government are determined, that we shall put our productive capacity to work producing goods and services for peace."

He announced creation of a "reconversion working committee" composed of deputies from government agencies, to insure that the government works as a team in reconversion.

He promised that despite the shock of the sudden stoppage of war production, we would not manufacture a single shell or anything above absolute minimum military needs.

He said not a single soldier or sailor would be kept in uniform longer than needed in order to hold off unemployment. Those are policies laid down by Congress.

Other points in Snyder's pronouncement included:

Strikes must be held to a minimum.

The United States must play its part in supplying minimum relief needs of liberated countries.

Supply Prospects.

The Army is cutting its procurement from $1,400,000,000 a month to $425,000,000—of which $200,000,000 will be for food.

All Army purchases of construction, railway, telegraph and telephone equipment will cease immediately. Army gasoline purchases will drop to per cent and textile items 75 per cent.

Rubber, tin, lumber, paper pulp and coal will continue scarce.

There will be plenty of rubber—synthetic and reclaimed—for industry, but crude rubber will remain scarce until damaged plantations in the Orient can be restored.

Tire supplies will increase but will not be adequate to meet all demands for a few months.

The paper pulp shortage is not expected to end until Swedish pulp is moving into this country in volume. Coal probably will remain short throughout the winter.

The cut in Army procurement of munitions and supplies mentioned formally by Snyder was announced by the War Department. The department said that as soon as President Truman announced the Japanese surrender last night telegrams went out to prime contractors notifying them of cutbacks.

Cut-back Percentages.

Production of most types of weapons and equipment has been halted entirely. Those which are still being manufactured on a "limited basis" are primarily experimental items.

The percentage cut-backs by items follow:

Aircraft, 16 per cent; artillery and tanks, 16; ammunition, all types, 16; construction equipment, including tractors, and bridging equipment, 100; medical supplies, including drugs, pharmaceuticals, hospital equipment and supplies, 50; food, 20; clothing and equipage, including shoes and textile items, 75; locomotive and railroad cars, 100; telephone and telegraph equipment, 100; radio and radar equipment, 60; tires, 100, and gasoline, 60.

The Navy announced last night it was canceling nearly six billion dollars in prime contracts. This is in addition to a recently announced $1,200,000,000 cut in the shipbuilding program.

Sportsman in Custody

CHARLES WILLIAM SHILKETT, left, with St. Louis County SHERIFF ARTHUR C. MOSLEY.

WARRANT IN SHOOTING BY CHARLES SHILKETT

Negro Groom in Serious Condition From Wound Inflicted by Sportsman.

A warrant charging Charles William Shilkett with assault to kill was issued by Justice of Peace Taylor Strubinger at Clayton late yesterday, after the wealthy St. Louis county sportsman shot and seriously wounded Logan McDaniels, Negro groom, at the Westwood Stables, on Dallas road south of Ladue road in the county.

Shilkett was released under $1000 bond returnable at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

Meanwhile the St. Louis county Sheriff's office today traced Shilkett's movements before the shooting, which occurred at 6:30 a.m., and discovered he had fired a pistol in his own home at a party Monday night. Shilkett lives at 167 Sherwood drive, Webster Groves. He is chief claim agent of the midwest division, Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., and the owner of a motion picture theater in Joplin, Mo. He is widely known as a champion skeet shooter and a breeder of fine horses and dogs.

Deputy sheriffs talked to Mrs. Adelia Britt, wife of Dr. Stuart Britt, 241 Salma avenue, who said she visited Shilkett's home Monday night with her cousin, Ed Jolinck of Grand Island, Neb. Mrs. Jolinck's wife is vacationing in Michigan.

After several drinks she said, Shilkett began shooting his revolver. At first he fired blank cartridges, she said, but later fired bullets, which splattered against the wall of his home. Shortly after that Mrs. Britt said she and her cousin left.

Before shooting McDaniels, Shilkett fired his revolver at least twice in various parts of the county, in addition to shooting it at his home, deputy sheriffs learned. Shilkett claimed he thought the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges when he shot McDaniels.

SUIT TO STOP LEAD COMPANY FUMES POSTPONED TO NOV. 15

Hearing of the City's injunction suit against the National Lead Co. to remedy obnoxious fumes emitted from the Titanium Pigment Division plant at the confluence of the Mississippi and Des Peres rivers has been postponed to Nov. 15. The case had been set for trial on Aug. 20.

The company recently announced it would discontinue manufacturing zinsun, the process which causes the acrid fumes which have annoyed residents of the south end of the city. Cinsun is an ingredient of TNT.

GASOLINE, FUEL OIL TAKEN OFF THE RATION LIST

Continued From Page One.

sale of distribution will take care of these trouble spots promptly."

So far as the OPA was concerned, the rationing of gasoline, canned fruits and vegetables and all stoves ended when the announcement was placed in reporters' hands shortly after 11 a.m. (10 St. Louis time) today.

No attempt will be made to notify each filling station operator and grocer.

"When he reads it in his newspaper or hears it on his radio, that's it," an official said.

All field offices, however, will be notified officially. This is to enable them to answer questions, rather than to carry out the end of rationing.

The formal order already has been signed by Bowles, and it will be printed in the Federal Register. That is the only formality, and OPA said the order is legal even in advance of its publication.

Asked if it was necessary to retain gasoline coupons in order to qualify for tires, OPA replied "No." It expects to make an early announcement regarding the effect of the end of gasoline rationing on the procurement of tires.

The Army-Navy Petroleum Board notified the Petroleum Administration for War that the services' petroleum products requirements were now reduced about 365,000,000 gallons a month. The total includes 215,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline; 103,000,000 gallons of Navy special fuel oil; 42,000,000 gallons of diesel oil; and 19,000,000 gallons of motor gasoline.

Price control went off many consumer items, but the OPA said controls would remain on major cost-of-living items.

Controls were removed from jewelry items, sports equipment, toys selling at retail for 25 cents or less, cigarette lighters, pipes, some photographic apparatus, closeups and notions.

The OPA also suspended, effective immediately, price controls on a number of luxury furs and fur garments. Included are Persian lamb, beaver, silver and red fox, sable, ermine, chinchilla, kolinsky, Alaska seal, marten, ocelot and squirrel.

The suspension of price controls on the fur items, rather than outright removal, means that OPA can bring them back at any time it regards prices as too high. Jewelry items removed from price control include costume jewelry except when sold with or as part of any article subject to price controls such as apparel.

"Fill-Up-the-Tank" Customers at Filling Stations.

Glenn Garrett, operator of a filling station at Skinker boulevard and Kingsbury avenue, said his business had increased at least 50 per cent after the revocation of gasoline rationing had been announced. Customers who ordinarily asked for just five gallons now told him to "fill up the tank."

Much the same story was told by Mrs. M. S. Van Houton who owns a service station at 3108 South Kingshighway. Mrs. Van Houton said she had a rush of business shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Robert Vivian, an attendant at a filling station at 6919 West Florissant avenue said his business had increased by 30 per cent.

"Extra Care" Warning to Drivers by Safety Council.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—End of gasoline rationing brought a prompt advisory from the National Safety Council today urging that unless drivers "use extra care there is every likelihood the nation will pile up the biggest traffic death toll in its history."

Donald S. Berry, director of traffic and transportation for the council, said in a statement, "Drivers rusty from lack of practice will be driving war-worn cars over war-worn roads.

"It would be tragically ironic if America were to celebrate victory by transferring death and destruction from the battlefront to the streets and highways of the home front."

Canada Ends Restrictions On Gasoline and Fuel Oil.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Canada ended today all restrictions on sale of gasoline and fuel oil.

Plaque Honoring St. Louisans.

A United States Treasury Department plaque honoring the citizens of St. Louis as war bond purchasers was presented to motor torpedo boat PT 614 today at a ceremony at Bayonne, N. J. Representing St. Louis were Joseph H. Scully and Michael

KING PRESENTS LABOR PROGRAM TO PARLIAMENT

Speech at Opening Session Calls for Nationalization of Coal Mines, Bank of England.

(Picture in Rotogravure Magazine)

By ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Britain's new Labor Government called formally for state ownership of the Bank of England and nationalization of the coal mining industry today as King George VI opened the new Parliament.

Outlining the Labor Government's program, the King said peacetime legislative powers would be sought "to insure the right use of our commercial and industrial resources and the distribution and fair prices of essential supplies and services."

As Britain hailed the return of peace amid scenes of unprecedented, tumultuous elation, the hereditary monarch declared that "bringing relief to those who have suffered under Japanese tyranny and disarmament and control of the enemy will continue to impose heavy demands on my forces."

Then he turned directly to the problems and projects confronting the new Government in the period of transition from war to peace.

Although the voice was that of the King, the words were those of Prime Minister Clement Attlee, for precedent rules that the Premier prepares the speech for the opening of Parliament and the King presents it.

Program of Government.

The new Government promised:

1. Orderly release of those in the armed services "with the greatest speed consistent with our military commitments and fair treatment to serving men and women."

2. Aid—expanded where necessary—for war disabled.

3. Use of national resources in labor and material with fullest efficiency to see that "the standard of living is progressively improved."

4. Energetic reconversion of industry to peace.

5. Expansion of export trade.

6. "Suitable control" or extension of public ownership" so that our industries and services shall make their maximum contribution" to the national well-being.

7. Reorganization of resources of building and manufacturing industries to meet housing and other essential building requirements.

8. Improvement of procedure for acquisition of land for public purposes.

9. A comprehensive scheme of insurance against industrial injuries.

10. Extension and improvement of the present plan for social insurance.

11. Establishment of a national health service.

12. Extension of home food production.

13. Reorganization of air transportation.

14. Educational "reforms at the earliest possible date."

Early Action on India.

The King declared that "my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with leaders of Indian opinion, the early realization of full self government in India."

Simultaneously the Labor Government cautioned that "continuing shortages in supply of many necessaries — especially houses, food, clothing and fuel—will call for the same spirit of tolerance and understanding which the nation has displayed during the past six years of war."

The message continued: "In order to promote employment and national development, machinery will be set up to provide for effective planning of investment and a measure will be laid before you to bring the Bank of England under public ownership.

"A bill will also be laid before you to nationalize the coal mining industry as a part of a concerted plan for the co-ordination of the fuel and power industries."

Americans among the visitors as the King read the opening address included Ambassador John G. Winant; Assistant Secretary of State William C. Clayton, here on an economic mission; Herbert Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and several representatives in Congress.

Cheering Throng Lines Route.

Under a gray and dripping sky, the King and Queen Elizabeth drove to the House of Lords. The return of peace changed the normally stately ceremony to a tumultuous, unprecedented scene of triumphant elation.

Massed, milling, cheering, flag-waving thousands lined the route from Buckingham Palace, along the greenwarded mall, past memorials to past British victories, and packed the old buildings of Parliament near the Thames.

The bells of Westminster Abbey pealed in triumph. A military band trumpeted a victory march and shoulder to shoulder, khaki-clad grenadier guards lined the royal route to keep back the surging crowd.

King George wore the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet rather than the royal robes of gold and crimson and ermine.

The Queen was gowned in powder blue with heavy fur furs.

UAW DECLARES ITS WARTIME NO-STRIKE PLEDGE ENDED

DETROIT, Aug. 15 (AP)—The CIO's United Automobile Workers Union last night declared its no-strike pledge ended.

A proclamation declaring the war pledge at an end but expressing hope there would be no "rash of strikes" was issued by the union leaders at headquarters here. The proclamation was sent to the union's 1000 locals in this country and Canada.

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NAVY REVIEWS BATTLES WHICH REDUCED JAPAN TO 'A NAVAL NONENTITY'

'Probably First Time in History,' That Major Power Has Lost Both Fleet and Merchant Marine in Course of War—Foe Once Dominated Whole West Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (A.P.).

"IN three years and nine months of war, the United States Navy, with whole-hearted assistance from the available naval forces of our allies, The Netherlands, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and from the Army Air Forces, reduced the Imperial Japanese Navy from a first-class sea power to a naval nonentity."

The Navy thus summed up today in a year-end statement the results of the sea war in the Pacific. It said the record from a statistical standpoint the "effective destruction" of more than 200 enemy warships, including 12 battleships and 11 carriers, and the sinking of thousands of smaller craft.

"Hand in hand with this destruction of combatant vessels," the statement continued, "has gone the elimination of almost all of Japan's 6,000,000 tons of merchant shipping.

"This is probably the first time in history that a major power has lost her navy and merchant marine during the course of a war."

Partial Text.

Following is a partial text of a Navy statement covering the war:

"During the first six months of the war from Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, to May 8, 1942, when opening phases of the battle of the Coral sea began, the Allies were always in a defensive war at sea. The temporary victory rested with Japan. She was able to impose her will on the Allies, landing her troops and overrunning the Netherlands East Indies.

"The concept of naval victory as a means whereby a fleet establishes its power to go where it wishes is an important one, since it is the main whereby the present American victory is best measured. Where, at one time, waters almost 5000 miles from Japan were once dangerous for American shipping, in the closing months of the war our ships could and did march within three miles of the Japanese home islands to shell shore installations at will while the few Japanese warships still capable of getting to sea were forced to hide in the recesses of the inland sea.

Coral Sea and Midway.

"The first step toward this overwhelming victory, a victory whether measured by the opening of areas to our control, or by the physical destruction of Japanese naval power, came with the battle of the Coral sea in the first 20 days of May, 1942.

"The result was a clear-cut victory for the United States Navy. Flyers from the U.S.S. Lexington and U.S.S. Yorktown sank one Japanese carrier, damaged another, sank a light cruiser, two destroyers, a cargo ship or transport, four gunboats and destroyed 105 enemy aircraft. The cost to us was the carrier Lexington, the other U.S.S. Neosho and the destroyer U.S.S. Sims.

"The victory, however, was far from giving the United States unchallenged supremacy in any portion of the Pacific. The Japanese still retained the initiative and in less than a month's time after their defeat in the Coral sea they had mounted a full-scale invasion aimed even more directly at the United States. This was a drive through the central Pacific aimed at Midway island, and, to all likelihood at the more southerly important islands of the Hawaiian group. The Japanese force was formidable, consisting, according to the best estimates made on the spot, of five carriers, at least four battleships, 10 cruisers, 36 or more destroyers, eight to 12 troop transports and four to six cargo vessels. Potentially, this was the greatest threat ever poised against the United States during the war.

"From June third through June sixth, the Navy met this threat, fought it and turned it back. Assisted by four Army B-26s and 16 B-17s and 26 Marine-manned Navy planes based on Midway, some 241 Navy planes from the U.S.S. Hornet, U.S.S. Yorktown and U.S.S. Enterprise sank four enemy carriers with the loss of all their planes and many of their personnel, sank two heavy cruisers, three or possibly four destroyers and six or more cargo or transport ships. In addition they heavily damaged two or possibly three battleships, three or more heavy cruisers and one light cruiser. At a conservative estimate the enemy lost 4800 personnel. But most important of all he lost the initiative. The Japanese invasion force which had the costs but a thoroughly beaten group, and it was the last of its kind the enemy ever tried to send against us.

Invasion of Guadalcanal.

"Once the power of choice as to when and where to strike was in the Navy's hands, it was not slow in making use of it. On the morning of Aug. 7, two months to the day after the beaten Japanese invasion force had disappeared in disordered flight into the northwest northwest of Midway, the Marines, transported and supported by the Navy, landed on Guadalcanal and Tulagi islands in the Solomons. What followed, so far as the destruction of the Japanese fleet was concerned, was a series of engagements in which they tried to reinforce their troops on Guadalcanal and later, in further advanced islands in the Solomons and in which they were uniformly and expensively unsuccessful. These engagements took place almost a year (from the Battle of Savo islands on Aug. 8, 1942, to the Battle of Vella gulf on Aug. 6, 1943) but they all partook of the same nature, an attempt by the Japanese to hamper our troops ashore in the Solomons and to intel, supply or evacuate their own ground forces. A conservative count of their losses shows that a least four battleships, 13 cruisers and 11 destroyers were sunk or damaged in these actions. That does not take into account the even more serious losses they suffered in landing barges, seaplane and small transports which were destroyed by American P-T's in their routine nightly patrols.

"Meanwhile, as the power of the imperial fleet was waning in the south and southwest Pacific under the hammer blows of the Navy, so was it waning in the other quarters of that vast ocean. The fast carrier task force, which was later to become such a potent weapon in the American armoral, had already had its beginning with strikes at the Japanese positions in the Marshalls, the Gilberts, Wake, Marcus, Truk and Palau. Perhaps the most destructive of these raids, so far as Japanese ships were concerned, was the daring raid of March 10th, 1942, by Navy flyers from the U.S.S. Yorktown and U.S.S. Lexington across the Owen Stanley mountains of New Guinea to strike at an enemy task force deployed off Salamaua. This resulted in the certain sinking of five transports or large cargo vessels, two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and one destroyer, with serious damage to other important light units of the Japanese navy.

"In the south Pacific and its adjoining command area of the southwest Pacific, the Japanese had been driving steadily and painfully back from their Solomons, Admiralties and New Guinea bases.

Battle for Tarawa.

"On Nov. 20th, naval and forces began the softening up bombardments by carrier planes and surface units of the important atolls of the Gilbert islands, prior to the landings (Nov. 23) at Tarawa and Makin. The hard fighting was bloody, but no units of the Japanese fleet appeared to make the problem more difficult.

"Two months later, after almost constant skirmishing further at all enemy air bases in the area, Marines were landed on Feb. 2nd, 1944, on the important atolls of the Marshalls, Kwajalein, Eni and Namur. Once again there was strong ground and air opposition, but once again the Japanese declined to commit any of their fleet to stop the American drive.

"With these unassailable anchors in its hands, the Navy proceeded to march ever more diligently for something that would sink. On Feb. 17 and 18 the Navy carried this march into the Japanese bastion of Truk, where carrier aircraft blasted enemy shipping, sinking eight ships, while battleships, cruisers and destroyers steaming close offshore bombarded land installations.

"Meanwhile, as an indication of the caution with which the Japanese were attempting to inject their surface vessels, attention may be called to the battle of the Komandorski islands, in which a small American group—one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers and four destroyers—turned back a Japanese force of twice its size when the latter sought to reinforce and supply garrisons in the Aleutians. No ships, Japanese or American, were sunk in the engagement.

Submarine Warfare.

"While all these operations were going on, a significant portion of the Navy, small in tonnage but mighty in lethal aggressiveness, was carrying the war deep into enemy waters. These were the submarines, which, from the start of the war to its triumphant close, harassed the Japanese incessantly, constituting a tightly effective blockade right around every supply route, coal into the enemy's home waters. Navy submarines accounted for more than 146 combatant ships and 292 noncombatant ships sunk.

"With the capture of the key islands in the Marshalls, the picture of the stage of war in the Pacific was clear. The United States could strike virtually anywhere it chose with its fast carrier task forces; it could land troops wherever the calculated risk justified it. The effort was to seize key points, isolating and choking off enemy strongholds in the process.

"Following the capture of the Admiralties and the clearing of resistance from the eastern portion of New Guinea by General of the Army MacArthur's forces, the Navy's Fifth Fleet centered on the western Carolines with carrier strikes and bombardment while the long-leg landings were made in the Hollandia area of northern New Guinea late in March 1944, transported and supported by the Navy's Seventh Fleet. This close harmony of

Continued on Page 10, Column 5.

Radar Detects Foe, Maps Bomb Targets Through Fog, Aims Guns and Saves Lives

—International from Photo (left) and received from Photo from U. S. Govt.

At left, tracking operators watching a trailer-mounted radar set for use by anti-aircraft batteries manipulate three cathode ray oscilloscopes mounted in front of them. The set has a range of 40,000 yards and determines a plane's direction, distance and height. In the center, a Navy Avenger speeds past an Essex class carrier, with the ship's radar antennae outlined against the sky. In foreground are five-inch gun batteries, these too also aided by radar—"sixth weapon of World War II."

Allies Kept Year Ahead of Germans in Race to Find New Uses for War.

By FRANK CAREY
Associated Press Science Writer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

MOST of the wraps on radar—the most remarkable defensive and offensive weapon of the war—were lifted today by the United States and Great Britain, which declared the development should prove an valuable to peace as it has been revolutionary in conflict. Radar, whose name stands for "radio detection and ranging," has been one of the top secrets of the war. Little has been written about it in the country since mid-1941, when the Associated Press published a series of articles with the cooperation of the United States Navy. There have been tremendous advances since then.

Civilian scientists of the Navy, as far back as 1931, were doing research of the type that led to the development of radar independently in the United States, England, France and Germany in the 1930s. Britain was the first nation to employ it operationally.

In this war, the Allies reported, we kept at least a year ahead of the Nazis in radar development and we are far ahead of the Japanese even though they are known to have picked up some pointers from the Germans.

Today, military and scientific leaders of Britain and the United States disclosed all that can be told now of the techniques which detects objects by means of radio echoes in somewhat the same way we can detect the presence of an unseen cliff by shouting and listening for the sound echo.

The facts released by our armed forces and the Office of Scientific Research and Development and by the British Information Service in this country circle the story of an electronic "cat's eye" that can see through darkness, fog, smoke and the thickest clouds.

New Safety Era.

It is the story of something that has made sea and aerial navigation virtually fool-proof, presaging a new era of safety. (Radar's application to land transport is still a question mark.)

It is the story of an entirely new dimension in warfare—the ability to shoot accurately at an unseen enemy and to know his distance long before he comes into view.

It is the story of radar nets ranging in size from one that can be dropped to the lap of aperambulator up to giant land based instruments that allow ships and aircraft to put their positions from more than a thousand miles out to sea.

It is the story of instruments so sensitive they can trace the flight of a projectile from a naval gun and pick shot when it strikes the unseen target miles away or translate it to a "time."

It is the story of the growth of a new United States industry from one which hardly existed in 1939 to one that had delivered approximately $1,700,000,000 in radar equipment to the Army and Navy by June 1, 1945.

(Only 20 ships of our fleet were equipped with radar at the time of Pearl Harbor).

It is the story of how radar saved Britain in the "blitz" by enabling it to husband the strength of its few fighter planes until the enemy was sighted by the magic eye of science.

It is the story of how radar helped eliminate the submarine menace, how it helped deliver the knockout punch of our strategic and tactical bombing of Germany, and how in the closing days of the war against Japan it was at work on everything from B-29 bombs to flamethrowers.

How It Operates.

Before we are specifically what radar can do, let us see how it operates.

A transmitter sends out radio energy in very intense bursts, of short duration, called pulses. These pulses may be only a millionth of a second long and they travel with the speed of light—186,000 miles a second. They travel with such speed that they show up on as the movement panel on the radar set as a single line. This line serves as a "time base." (A cathode ray tube allows the visual presentation.)

When the transmitted pulses strike an object, a radio echo is sent back to a receiver, and a vertical projection or "pip" appears at some definite place on the "time base" line. Since the speed of pulses is known, the distance between the beginning of the time base and the received "pip" is an indication of the range of the reflecting object.

The bearing of the detected object from the radar transmitter point is determined by noting the position of the antenna at the time the echo appears. The antenna is of the directional type which sends out pulses in a narrow beam, like a searchlight, and can sweep through the entire circumference of a circle.

On some radar instrument panels, or "scopes," range and bearing can be noted simultaneously. On some, the altitude of a detected object is shown.

In the latest type of scope, known as a "plan position indicator," or P.P.I. the radar echoes are caused to draw a map on the face of the cathode tube, and no matter how many targets surround the radar set, whether on a ship or plane or on the ground, each is indicated by a blob of persistent light on the tube face. The direction of a blob from the center of the scope indicates the target's range.

Specific Uses.

Now let us list the specific uses of radar by the armed forces, including mainly to United States equipment, although the British have counterpart material, and each nation has high praise for its own product.

We divide them into airborne, seaborne and ground radar although there will be overlapping in some cases.

Types of airborne radar follow:

1. The B. T. G. or "bombing through overcast" radar sometimes known as "Mickey." With it, bombers can bomb accurately through complete overcast from altitudes of 12,000 to 40,000 feet. It is provided with a scope that produces a map of the ground beneath and all around the aircraft, emphasizing such features as shorelines, cities, mountains, lakes and rivers. Water, which does not reflect the radio waves, shows up black. Reflecting objects show up as bright light.

The electronic map shows up everything within a range of 240 miles, and large cities can be defined at about 20 miles. As the bomber approaches the target, outlines, bridges and other specific targets become magnified. The set feeds data on range, altitude and bearing into a Norden bombsight. If necessary, the bombing can be done by radar alone, although visual bombing always is preferred.

2. The A. S. V. or "Air to Surface Vessel" radar. With this equipment, aircraft can spot surfaced submarines at "tens of miles" in pitch black night and larger craft at greater distances up to 200 miles.

This weapon contributed largely to the defeat of the German U-boat packs when they were exacting their toll on Allied shipping. The Nazis tried everything to outwit radar, including the development of sets based on a captured model of our own which were used to intercept Allied signals and give the submarines a chance to duck under.

The Allies countered with a new type of radio wave—the microwave—which was shorter than the one previously used. Even when the Germans developed their submarine air-tube which enabled them to recharge their submarine batteries without surfacing, the Allies were ready with a new bag of tricks—still undisclosed.

These A.S.V. sets are so sensitive that operators say they can pick up the wake of a ship at a considerable altitude, but even those were improved with the development of L.A.D. or "low altitude bombsight" with which the bomb release can be made entirely by radar.

3. The L.A.D. is suited especially for entering isolated marine targets and is used by such craft as torpedo bombers, allowing them to pinpoint on targets through overcast at altitudes of 60 to 2000 feet.

Eyes for Night.

4. The A.I. or "aircraft interception" radar. This is equipment especially adapted for night fighter planes. Normally the planes are under the control of ground-controlled interception sets which guide the fighter planes into a particular quadrant of the sky where the enemy lurks, maneuver the fighters to within a few miles of the still-unseen foe by radio telephone, and then leave the radar operator in the fighter plane to take over with his shorter-range A.I. set. The radar operator in the fighter acts as a coach to his pilot, guiding him right to the kill by radar. This two-man combination of the A.I. technique has

Continued on Page 10, Column 4.

This unusual photo, made during a demonstration of a mobile trailer-mounted radar set, shows the illuminated oscilloscope as the image of a low-flying bomber came into range of the radar beam. When the plane's shadow appears on the beam, signals are sent out automatically to anti-aircraft guns.

—International from Photo from U. S. Army Air Forces.

BOMBS AIMED BY RADAR THROUGH CLOUDS ON D-DAY DID NOT HIT SINGLE ALLY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (A.P.)

EVERY American bomb dropped close ahead of our forces in Normandy on D-day was aimed by radar through complete overcast, and not a single Allied soldier was killed or hurt by the bombs.

This was disclosed today by the armed forces in extolling the merits of "Mickey"—the "bombing through overcast" American radar device perfected not long before the invasion of Europe.

"Mickey" is an instrument that produces a map-like picture of terrain below an airplane even when visibility is zero and it allows dropping of bombs by radar calculations alone.

On D-day, heavy bombers of the Eighth Air Force, assigned to pound the beaches with a rolling barrage of bombs just ahead of the landing craft, found solid clouds clear across the channel.

The shoreline of Normandy and the installations just beyond showed up on the radar scopes, and the Eighth dropped its bombs just as though it had a clear visual view of the area.

Device Opens New Era of Safety — Makes Navigation Nearly Fool-Proof.

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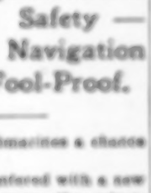

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Surrender Bitter Dose to Japs; U.S. Faces Great Task in Winning Them to Peace and Co-operation

Tokyo Radio Speaker Tells Troops 'We Have Lost but This Is Temporary'—Choice of MacArthur as Allied Commander Source of Confidence.

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Foreign Affairs Analyst.

ALLIED arms have conquered Japan, but dispatches from Tokyo make it clear that we have before us the even greater task of winning their minds and hearts to ways of peace and co-operation with their neighbors.

The Japanese militarists are taking it hard and with foreboding bitterness. War Minister Gen. Korechika Anami has killed himself to "atone for his failure in accomplishing his duties as his majesty's minister." Premier Baron Suzuki declared in a broadcast: "This day has become the day that never, never will be forgotten by the Japanese people." Then a little later the Domei news agency announced that Suzuki and his cabinet had resigned. At the same time Kanio Ova, chief of the overseas bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, declared in a broadcast to troops on the fighting fronts: "We have bowed to the enemy's material and scientific power. . . we have lost, but this is temporary."

Ferment of New War.

There we have the ferment which will create another world war unless the Allies find a way of removing it. It will be a titanic job, for, apart from other considerations, we are dealing with a people who in many respects are still living in medieval days. For many of them the Allied military occupation will provide their first real contact with the western world.

Defeat—even when the conquered one has been wrong, is a terrible dose to swallow. One of the toughest moments for the defeated people undoubtedly was to witness the almost unthinkable (to them) spectacle of their God-Emperor being compelled to take the role he played last night in descending from heavenly heights to do the earthly job of surrendering.

MacArthur as Leader.

So we have our work cut out for us. We shall do it, and confidence in Allied ability to solve this problem is increased by the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander.

He takes to this task exceptional leadership, wide experience, great understanding and, while he is a man of exceptional firmness, he administers justice in the spirit which comes from his deeply religious convictions.

There is one dark spot at the moment in the Far Eastern picture. This day, which should be one of boundless joy for long-suffering China, is marred by further threat of trouble between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government and the northern Chinese communists. Gen. Chu Teh, commander of the powerful Chinese communist forces, has refused to accept Chiang's order that the Communists remain at their posts. The situation is tense—an uncomfortable reminder that the danger that the bitter quarrel between the Chinese Communists and the Chungking government might result in civil war.

NO CHANGE IN JAP MIND IN DEFEAT

By JAMES D. WHITE
Associated Press Staff Writer.

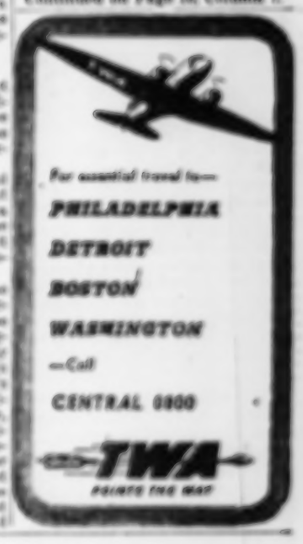
DEFEAT is not changing the Japanese mind. Japanese leaders dwelling in Tokyo over their reply to the Allied surrender terms continued to squander the lives of their people by repeating them to more Allied bombings, the threat of further atomic destruction, and still further, still-secret weapons which the waiting Allies have had ready to use.

The double talk was not stopped. Domei, the official agency, had twice about surrender moves on. It lied about the timing of one over the weekend, and Monday night it lied again about the final answer, which Tokyo was supposed to deliver to Bern and thereby end the war.

It broadcast to the outside world a tear-jerking account of people weeping in front of the palace and apologizing to the Emperor for their failure to win his war, but wait a minute: that wasn't what Domei said—it did not say the people had failed to win a war; it said the people wept and bowed low in shame because their "efforts were not enough."

Nowhere was there any admission that Japan has been beaten,

Continued on Page 10, Column 7.



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December 11, 1878
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 16, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The County-Migration Problem

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

It is with deep interest that I have read the various plans and suggestions as put forth in the various papers for the revival of St. Louis and the elimination of slum districts and blighted areas.

The matter concerns with the City of St. Louis in this: The average inhabitant of the average neighborhood, as his home becomes older and his surroundings become slightly shabby, moves on to a newer and fresher neighborhood with a new home and new surroundings. The neighborhood he leaves behind is filled by people of lower social classification, who give added impetus to the neighborhood's downward trend. The trend has been to the county, so that St. Louis is stifled by its boundaries.

If this situation were different, St. Louis would be growing greater and larger and would be a newer and better city. But with the migration of our citizens to the county, we are losing the corresponding revenue.

Consequently, St. Louis, deprived of its ability to grow, deprived of its ability to add on the neighborhood communities, is withering and dying because most of the available space in St. Louis is filled with old and shabby property, left by the higher-income group who have progressed westward. The only people who now move into shabby areas cannot afford anything better.

This condition will not be remedied in any respect by the clearing of slum areas, as residents of St. Louis will still build new homes in St. Louis County. Nor will it be remedied by the building of publicly financed projects aimed at the rehabilitation of members of the under-privileged classes. So long as St. Louis County inhabitants can work in the city and with their savings and proceeds enlarge St. Louis county and neighboring communities, then so long must St. Louis proper wither and die.

There are only two solutions for this problem: either work out some arrangement with St. Louis County so that the suburbs may become a part of St. Louis, or else place a tax on non-residents who earn their livelihood in St. Louis, such tax to be applied to the betterment of St. Louis.

Unless some steps are taken, either one solution or the other, the situation in St. Louis will grow no better, slum clearance or no slum clearance.

EDMUND W. ALBRECHT.

Compulsory Care of Property

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Recently I saw a suggestion in your letter column that owners should be required by law to keep property in repair. That was a new idea to me, but the longer I consider it, the better it seems.

Surely it is against public policy for whole neighborhoods to deteriorate. If each individual building were properly maintained, deterioration would be impossible.

Certainly some fair basis for maintenance could be established by law. After all, if taxes are not paid, the owner loses his property. A maintenance law would be just as fair, for it would simply be a protection of the original investment.

R. WILSON.

Hoyek vs. Leach

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In the Mirror of Public Opinion for Aug. 7 you carried an article by Robert Leach of the Chicago Sun on the British voters' rejection of Friedrich Hayek's theme as outlined in "The Road to Serfdom." Either Mr. Leach has never read this book or he has been guilty of the stupidity which he credits to the R.A.F.

It is true that Prof. Hayek was not particularly objective in his book, and most of his readers have misunderstood his basic thesis. Close study and Hayek's assertions on a recent lecture tour, revealed that he does not object to government control or ownership of public utilities.

Quite the contrary. He not only does not object but makes several statements which are almost identical with that made by Mr. Leach when he says: "If, on the other hand, they pitch in wholeheartedly to help make a mixed economy work, they can undoubtedly persuade with areas for the operation of private initiative and private profit."

The quotation out of Leach's article is an admirable statement of Hayek's objective — moderation to preserve the good of the present for the future. If Mr. Leach will re-examine, he will find that he is in the same class with the R.A.F.

W. L. V.

Atoms Are Expensive

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

All will admit the terrific explosive force of the new atomic bomb. But this is small compared with the fearful explosion of words that has resulted since the announcement. When the suffocating smoke of this has cleared away, it is to be hoped that we will get the real lowdown on the new weapon, especially its cost.

I recall reading some time ago a method by which the atom could be split and the immense amount of energy thus released. But the cost was so great that there was no hope of it ever competing with our ordinary commercial method of producing power.

ARTHUR B. JOHNSON.
Moreston, Mo.

End of World War II

At last the day has come for which the millions so long have hoped and prayed—the day of Japanese surrender—a day the democratic world can celebrate with even greater thanksgiving than last May's capitulation of Nazi Germany. For the last battle has now been won, and President Truman's announcement at 6 o'clock last night, after days of rumors and tense waiting, brought the end of global war.

There were few on V-E day, a bare three months ago, who dared predict that victory over Japan would come so soon. A year if we are lucky, two years perhaps, possibly several years—so Allied predictions ran, and Tokyo vowed itself prepared for a century of war. The invasion of Japan's home empire seemed a necessity, with bitter fighting ahead against fanatical resistance. After that, there were many who expected a long new campaign in gracious Manchuria, perhaps the toughest part of the struggle.

How over a military picture changed so swiftly as that which saw May's expectation of long resistance allayed by yesterday's capitulation? Tremendous blows by land and sea and air, the Potsdam ultimatum, Russia's entry into the war—above all, the devastating impact of the atomic bomb—these broke the vaunted Bushido spirit of death-before-surrender and wrote finis to the bloodiest of all mankind's wars.

* * *

Now there can be rejoicing for victory, and joy that sons and husbands, fathers and sweethearts at last are to return from their gruelling warfare in the Pacific. There can be rejoicing that there are no more beaches on Okinawa to be stormed, no more snipers to be dug out of rocky caves and pinpointed strongpoints, no more Kamikaze attacks to menace ships and men. Soon the gaunt inmates of the Hitlerian camps are to know freedom, and the abject slave laborers of the conquered peoples will stand erect again.

We rejoice for all these things, but we mourn anew for the thousands who lie beneath the white crosses on far Pacific isles, never to return, never to know the war is won. We mourn those brave civilian souls, the priests and teachers and the humble dark-skinned villagers, who perished by the execution sword or under deadly bombing rains. And we grieve for the mutilated men in hospitals, for the shattered minds of gallant soldiers, and for the long roll of those missing in action.

To them, and those who were most fully spared, we at home are everlastingly indebted. They have pushed back and overwhelmingly defeated a malevolent foe who struck on that "day that will live in infamy," and in a few crushing months acquired a vast Pacific empire.

There were dark days when the tide was rolling relentlessly on, even to threaten Australia, when we were helpless to rescue the garrisons on Bataan and Corregidor, when Jap air power and naval power overwhelmingly surpassed our own, while the Nazis still enjoyed their heyday in Europe.

How we recruited men, built ships and planes and weapons, furnished all the needs for the war forces' enormous expansion, while carrying on to triumph over Hitler—this is a proud achievement of America through those crucial years. And the long supply lines which fed the war across the broad Pacific were another marvel.

* * *

At last the tide was stemmed and the long, slow process of beating back began—at Midway, in the Solomons, New Guinea, the Bismarck Sea, Guadalcanal, Leyte. Island-hopping and bold flanking movements brought our forces to Saipan and Iwo and Okinawa, so that Japan's home islands felt the B-29s' shattering blasts, and the last stage of the war was on.

Now we have won. The war is at an end, with the Emperor's acceptance of defeat. Courage, determination and resourcefulness have vanquished a cruel, fanatical enemy. Those qualities are still required to make the victory permanent. Our statesmen must work alongside our allies, the British, Dutch, Australians and others, just as our fighting men marched with them in the Pacific, and with many more in Europe.

Now the genius that went into the B-29, radar, the atomic bomb must be applied to the difficult machinery of peace and the hard if less spectacular tasks of seeing that unity prevails, and that no future aggression can be launched by Japanese militarism, just as our terms were made at Potsdam to bridle Germany's aggressive spirit.

As the end of war's long scroll is reached, with all its deeds of heroism and its black barbarities, a new chapter opens—that of reconstruction and the achievement of security and peace for all the world. May our civilian leaders and their aids be as wise and as successful as MacArthur, Nimitz, Halsey, Stilwell and their gallant men.

JOURNEY'S END

Last Night's Celebration

St. Louis went mad last night—joyously, dutifully mad.

News of victory made the madness when long-pent tensions were released at last. There was triumph in the celebration of our martial enemy's surrender, a vast relief that the years of killing at last were at an end, delight for the return of men at the front and in the camps. Nothing but noise and movement could express the feelings of a normally staid city when word came that the years of doubt and waiting and fear at last were over.

So crowds of packed thousands just had to blow off steam. Grey grandmothers found silly tasseled horns. Youngsters, some old enough to know when Hitler's "gestapo" with Poland became exhausted, beat noisy tin-pan tattoos. Girls and gobs rode fenders of cars and shouted—no encouragement now. Boys of 18 and 19, at rest from the casualty lists, joined the fun. Girls who had written years of V-mails waved and screeched. Burglars and housewives, weary of long hours and home-front frustrations, were as gaily excited as any. There was dashing in the streets, and blowing of raucous auto horns, and the clatter of tin utensils, prized only yesterday for salvage, as they dragged behind hurrying motor cars.

Yet there were moments of gravity amid the saturnalia. All realized, of course, the cost at which this gaudy night's celebration had been won. And there were many to whom it was the second such experience in a lifetime. Twice in a lifetime—and the thought must have been general—is too often. Once in a lifetime is too often. It was a grand and glorious celebration, but nobody wants another.

In Football Terms

A commentator last night lustily enlisted to the Russians' smashing drives across Manchuria as the war drew near its close, and likened them to a substitute, entering a football game in the last minutes of the fourth quarter, who rushes furiously down the field as if he were winning the contest single-handed.

Likening a global war to a football game is childish stuff at best. In any event, this particular comparison overlooks the fact that the "player" under scrutiny had been in the game before, and had battered away so effectively in the second and third quarters as to make a mighty and decisive contribution to the final score. In fact, without that bone-crushing Russian halfback, the prodigious Nazi line might still be carrying the ball down the Continental gridiron.

TVA and the Atomic Bomb

Proponents of the TVA idea, all those who hope to see its wealth of progress duplicated in the Missouri Valley, have pointed again and again to the TVA contribution toward the winning of the war.

But the biggest story of all, bigger than the more prosaic story of tremendous streams of electrical energy from TVA turbines flowing into the making of aluminum and nitrates and phosphates, has been a secret locked in the minds of a few men. It was unknown and unobserved until the Atomic Age opened.

The Nazis knew something of the secret. Those eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the East Coast had specific instructions. To destroy Tennessee Valley Authority installations. The FBI has just disclosed their mission. It was aimed at cutting the terrific flow of electricity into the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge in the heart of the Tennessee Valley—aimed at throwing saboteurs' sand into the vast and mysterious machinery of atomic bomb research.

Without the public power which can soon be directed wholly to making a better life for the people of the valley, the single Scotch-Irish who populate the lowlands and the hills, we might have lost the race against war's time. We might have come up second—and that could mean not at all—with the most dangerous discovery ever mastered by the mind of man. That its great power should have helped create stupendous, cosmos-rocking force is a fitting chapter in the dramatic story of TVA.

A Symbol Is Convicted

Marshal Petain was convicted long ago in world public opinion as an enemy to democracy and a collaborator with Hitler. The French court, rendering a death verdict with a recommendation of mercy, which we hope will be followed, merely ratified that conviction.

In this sense, the fact that the court was packed, that the jury was [illegible], that the trial presented many strange and [illegible] official episodes—an atmosphere rather shocking to behold—becomes less disturbing than it might have been.

Petain, a defeatist in the last war as well as in this one, willingly became chief of state of a great nation during the period of its greatest humiliation. He abolished by decree constitutional government, civil rights and popular rule. He co-operated with the evil genius, Adolf Hitler.

Actually, Petain was not tried as a person, but as a symbol of a segment of France that was decadent. He represents that decadence just as De Gaulle represents the true France, defiant, independent and resurgent. If Petain, the symbol, had not been condemned, the whole black period of French history which he represented would have been approved.

We hope the old man is treated gently for his few remaining days. But it was vital that his guilt be recorded.

Next Round in the Airways Fight

In the corner we have Pan-American Airways, still fresh after the second round and roaring like a lion because the Civil Aeronautics Board curtailed two new North Atlantic routes for other companies. In the other corner we have the militant principle of competition, which has built our aviation industry out of reach of the rest of the world—a principle Pan-American has fought free style, no holds and all rules barred.

The first round was a draw. Thanks to heavy lobbying by Pan-American, Congress has failed to establish a postwar policy for controlled competition in overseas traffic in the air, leaving Juan Trippe's vast company some fairly huge fat for its dream of monopoly. Pan-American lost the second round, when the President and the CAB decided not to wait on Capitol Hill conversations and opened up the field to competition on their own initiative to accord with pre-war law.

Now Pan-American charges that the CAB order has given TWA and American Airlines "preferred position" in four countries that Pan-American serves, that it has given the two other lines "monopolies of important traffic areas," and that it makes other "radical departures" from fair standards.

All this would come with better grace if Pan-American's struggle to maintain its operational monopoly in every direction on the compass had not been so ruthless.

There is an issue of fundamental democratic doctrine on trial here. It is most American to fight openly for business, and to improve the service or the product in the fighting. But to fight both openly and secretly for monopoly, or any semblance of it, is direct attack on our laws and our traditions. In spite of its bad behavior, Pan-American itself will probably find, when most of our aviation agreements with other nations have been completed and other new routes are in operation, that it has been fairly restricted by competition, but in no way penalized.

Our Soberness in Victory

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Under the shouting and the jubilation, citizen's sense of triumph is weighted with gravity, writer says; atomic bomb has impressed him with mankind's vulnerability, and complexities of Europe cause grave thought; realization of hard problems ahead in Asia, too.

Anne O'Hare McCormick in the New York Times

There will probably be a great jamboree when the Japanese surrender is final and V-J day is proclaimed. But the underlying mood of America in victory is strikingly quiet.

Watch the people in restaurants, homes, loitering expectantly in the streets. They are all waiting for word that the fighting is over, and certain that it will come. There is no doubt of our victory in the minds of this mixed crowd of soldiers and civilians. They comprehend its magnitude and its significance.

The solemn mood prevails. The sense of victory is weighted with gravity, and an extraordinarily widespread sense of the problems that war leaves behind. This conflict began without parades, was waged in every theater by every soldier as a grim, distasteful business that had to be finished, and ends on something like the same note.

Citizens Chastened by Victory

There is always relief and profound satisfaction that those who raised the sword have perished by the sword. The fact of victory seems to thrill the man in the street less than the defeat of the aggressors.

There will be a day of jubilee when all these pent-up emotions will be released. Under the shouting and the blizzards of ticker tape, however, under the joy that the slaughter is over, the American is serious in victory.

Perhaps it is the shock of the atomic bomb, which has made him feel more powerful and at the same time more vulnerable—at the mercy of forces that cannot be held in leash unless international controls are worked out quickly.

In this connection, Dr. James T. Shotwell says that the United Nations Charter provides a directorate to govern the use of this weapon, both for war and peace, and suggests that the Military Staff Committee should be immediately implemented by a commission of scientists, but the Security Council be left dealing with antiquated machinisms for enforcing the peace.

Although the average citizen is not looking as far ahead as that, the cosmic bomb has done more than the war to convince him that the world is not safe for anyone unless all agree to make it safe. He has a much clearer view of the world than he had before, moreover, and he is chastened, and a little frightened, to see that while victory has achieved the first and greatest of our war aims in saving ourselves and crushing the German-Japanese conspiracy for world conquest, our other aims have still to be won.

Europe's Troubles Sober Us

The conditions existing in Europe may also prevail in Asia, but the Japanese war lords, assuming they are throwing up the sponge, show greater intelligence and less fanaticism than the Nazi leaders in capitulating before their country is completely destroyed.

Because the desperadoes who ruled Germany thought more of putting off the hour of doom for themselves than of saving something for their country, Germany as a national entity had virtually ceased to exist when the Allied armies took over. The victors did not decree the present disintegration; the Nazis left a state of chaos. It would be better for the Germans and for us if some central authority, however shadowy, could have assumed the responsibility of carrying out orders and acting as a channel, and therefore as a link—so far the missing link—for coordinating the authority of the four occupying powers.

The complexities of Europe usher the American, who feels for the first time that this country is responsible for the war settlements. He feels this way because America is one of the Big Three, and the decisions reached at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam have proved so far to be binding. He foresees that the questions growing out of the settlements in Asia may be even more complicated.

The future of Manchuria and Korea is vaguer in his mind than the Polish question or the status of the Dardanelles, but here again the emergence of Russia and the United States as the dominant world powers renders the fate of Asia, like the fate of Europe, dependent in large degree on their agreement on the terms of peace.

Grave Dilemmas in the East

The London Sunday Observer published the details of such an agreement alleged to have been made between President Roosevelt and Premier Stalin before Yalta. No authority is given for this report, and it seems highly speculative. The terms sound like those said to be discussed by Mr. Molotov and Dr. Soong in the current conversations in Moscow, and the fact that the Soong visit to Russia was urged by Washington is an indication that our Government was informed of what the Russians want in the reorganization of Asia.

The Red armies are now in Manchuria, and it has long been a Soviet aim to see the great province Japan seized in 1931 become an independent state in the Russian orbit. Russia certainly desires to re-acquire control of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, sold to Japan in 1935; the return of Southern Sakhalin, and the abrogation of the Treaty of Portsmouth, memorial of the defeat of 1905. This would end Japanese occupation of Korea, but what will happen to Korea after liberation has not yet been decided by anyone.

Certainly the break-up of the Japanese Empire presents dilemmas as difficult as the colleges of the Third Reich. Facing the problems of victory, and realizing that this country must help to solve them, no wonder the American, at last grown up to his heavy responsibility, faces V-J day with a tempered elation.

GOOD ADVICE FROM RUSSIA

From the Chicago Daily News

Marshal Gregori Zhukov thinks the Red Army is the "most modern and powerful army in the world." It is certainly the largest, and its strength is the result of a quarter-century of constant preparation and universal military training.

It isn't going to deteriorate, either, if Zhukov has anything to say about it, and he will. But for that matter, we have heard of no Russian advocating disarmament now or in the future. Here's the Zhukov platform:

"In the future, too, we must strengthen the economic might of our country, unceasingly perfect our military skill, study the abundant experience of the fatherland war and develop our military science."

That's one item of Red doctrine that is also just what the doctor ordered for us.

Oriental Idea of Sovereignty Complicates Problem of Korea

"Korea and the Old Orders in Eastern Asia," by M. Frederick Nelson. (Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, La.)

Fundamental differences between the international organization of the Western world and that of the Orient are emphasized in this painstaking review of Korea's status in relation to other nations.

The Western concept of the national state has recently dominated world organization, and it guided the decisions of the San Francisco Conference. Under this concept, each nation is accorded independent sovereignty, and reliance is placed on a balance of power to preserve equilibrium. Under this scheme of things, the Western powers have individually prospered, but the two great wars have shown how precariously unstable is the equilibrium thus maintained. For Korea, the system has meant confusion and ruin.

* * *

Until the Western powers upset the established order, this study explains, Korea was dominated by the weighty culture of China. According to the Confucian precepts which thus guided national existence, the five personal relationships—parent and child, husband and wife, ruler and subject, elder and younger brother, friend and friend—were the basis of all social living. Li, or the rules of proper conduct, set the standard for such relationship. The resulting social structure had no room for concepts of equality, either among men or among independent sovereign states.

Koreans had learned, in the course of a dozen centuries during which Confucian idealism had infiltrated, to look to China, the Middle Kingdom, to whose ruler Heaven was said to have given its mandate, for the proper ordering of all things. The authority of China was regarded as based, not upon force, but rather upon a sort of family relationship. It was one, say, of an older brother to a younger brother.

* * *

Westerners, unable to comprehend a relationship not based on force, reasoned that Korea must be a sovereign independent state, and put an end to de facto control by China as an undue exercise of power politics. How Korea fell prey to the predatory ambitions of Japan after Chinese influence was removed is a story which leads one to commend the wisdom of the San Francisco pioneers in recognizing regional security pacts as a means whereby diverse areas may work out their own problems of maintaining the peace.

Dr. Nelson's career in various Southern universities has been that of a graduate student and instructor of international law and relations, with particular reference to the Far East. Although he does not write from first-hand experience, he has ably compendied the available literature on his subject in this book.

RUDOLPH FIEHLER.

Liberated Italy's First Novel

"The Pine Tree and the Vine," by Ezio Taddei. (Dial Press, New York.)

During the 21 years of Mussolini's rule, the Italian novel was a lifeless thing. This is the first novel and the first important creative literary work to come out of the Italy that followed Mussolini's downfall. It's an unusual novel, dealing with the unhappy and restless days that followed World War I. In his description of Livorno's underworld with its thieves, anarchists and outcasts, the author shows a rare knowledge of underworld jargon and colloquial speech. The English version is by Samuel Putnam, who in the past has translated Pirandello and other leading Italian writers.

EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Heritage of Victory

V-J DAY deserves the maximum of rejoicing. But no amount of legitimate relief should blind us to the fact that we are entering a period of almost ghastly uncertainty. Instead of enjoying a period of well-earned holiday, we of this generation are going to be called upon to make a greater effort than before, both spectacular and less than the war but just as important.

It was bad enough before the finding of the super-bomb. Already the postwar world was perplexing enough.

One example: we planned to acquire—in President Truman's words—wherever military bases "our military experts deem necessary to our protection." At the same time, we opposed the Soviets' acquiring wherever bases their military experts deemed necessary to their protection—conceivably strung out through Central Europe and the Far East.

Take the question of international waterways. President Truman told us that these should be "internationalized"—a fine, generous solution. But at the same time, we eschewed applying the same principle to the Panama and Suez canals on the ground that these are "artificial" and not "natural" waterways.

Inner Contradiction.

The same sort of inner contradiction inhabits the United Nations Organization. Founded to keep the peace of the world against minor disturbers, it wants a minimum of armaments on the part of the larger powers. Such power aggression can be repressed by telephone—so long as the Big Five stick together. Yet the big powers all plan the maintenance of a gigantic armament in order to fulfill their "responsibilities under the new Charter."

The new Charter precludes action against big powers, for they will have the power to veto it. Therefore the inescapable conclusion: either the big armaments are to be turned against a big power in defiance of the Charter—or they are superfluous. (The same applies to the campaign for the introduction of permanent military conscription in the United States: either this is necessary to enable us to defend ourselves against one of our present allies—or it is not necessary.)

Tangled Questions.

A similar paradox digs out thinking about "regional organizations." While persistently and perhaps successfully struggling against the erection of a Soviet zone of influence in Central Europe, our President apparently sees no contradiction in upholding the Monroe Doctrine and an American zone of influence in the Western Hemisphere. Let us hope (and can only

that the Soviets see the difference.

What about China? The unfortunate fact here is that the members of the United Nations which has fought longest and suffered most from the Axis is in danger of being divided not by the Axis but—in the moment of common victory—by a stronger ally.

In the Balkans, there is the real danger that a war for democracy will have resulted merely in the substitution of one undemocracy for another.

In Latin America, if not in Spain, Fascism as a way of life remains deeply entrenched. We have not even begun the labor of extirpation.

Finally, here in these states, racial discrimination is glorified in the Senate by a buffoon elected to high office, and publicly defended in a university by a president sworn to liberalism. How can we hope to cooperate on a two basis with a world two-thirds of which is colored unless we can cease discrimination at home?

Argument for Virtue.

On top of which comes the superbomb. Quite conceivably, it renders obsolete all other existing weapons, including our own. Conceivably, it makes the three Anglo-Saxon powers that possess it absolute (though temporary) masters of the world. Conceivably, it could come into the hands of the smallest countries and be successfully used by them against the greatest—thereby overturning the present hierarchy of powers completely. Conceivably it junks the political theory of the last 500 years.

Certainly it constitutes a danger such that it cannot be allowed to fall into the hands of irresponsible or ambitious men—Hitlers or Mussolinis or just plain "nuts."

In his address last week, President Truman seemed aware of the problems that face us. This consciousness lay behind the ambiguity of his style as well as in his prayer that God might guide us in our use of the new weapons.

Our need for greater intelligence will be denied only by those who have none. Not less is our need for greater benevolence. Of all the many arguments for a world of Christian virtue, none is greater than the super-bomb. It is indeed questionable whether any other questionable whether any other

MARQUIS CHILDS

The Question That Remains

WE waited so long for Victory day that it brings with it a feeling of unreality. It may take us a little while to get used to the idea that the hideous, seemingly endless conflict is now at long last concluded.

The confetti falls in the streets. The crowds shout and sing. The last prayer of passionate thanksgiving is spoken.

When that is over, one question remains, written across the sky in letters of fire. Have we learned enough this time?

The last months of World War I were a kind of rehearsal for World War II. The tank and the airplane were used in combat in a tentative, experimental way.

Our Favor to the Germans.

Then, after the armistice, the big powers, or most of them, started working feverishly to develop these new weapons. For the most part this went on in secret, in closely guarded laboratories and in secret military maneuvers.

The Germans, a people dedicated to war and conquest for centuries and with an advanced science and industry, made the most rapid advance. One reason—an important reason—was that the old military system in Germany was junked under the Versailles Treaty.

That was a tremendous favor we did for the German militarists. We made it possible for them to develop a brand-new system of warfare without the handicap of outmoded methods and the traditional thinking of military men with a vested interest in powers of the old order.

Enter the Atomic Bomb.

Exactly the opposite was true in France. There the veteran Germans—Weygand, Petain and the rest—went right on thinking and planning in terms of a war of fixed position. In other words, they were still preparing for the war that had ended.

Gen. De Gaulle talked and wrote about the tank and its importance. He tried to modernize the French Army. But he was hopelessly outnumbered and outranked.

That was the post-1918 pattern, clearly defined before all the gunfire in the direction of world peace and world organization. It had to be pulled upon this time,

with no nation putting any real trust in the United Nations Organization and with competitive armament continuing secretly. Then it is a death sentence. Not, it should be added, a death sentence for a single nation such as has now been pronounced on Germany, but for all nations.

This time the new weapon is the atomic bomb. New weapon! It is a revolution unparalleled in the world's history.

If the nations begin competitively to develop the destructive potentialities of this "new weapon," then the time is short. The old habits of thought prevail.

They have begun already to patent that convenient gimmick—for each new offensive weapon, a defense is always developed. But you can't defend yourself from shattering atoms that generate billions or trillions of degrees of temperature; that vaporize steel towers.

Lesson of the Ruins.

Those who talk about a defense for every offense have not seen Europe. They have not seen the ruins of what was once the pride of our civilization. Now, there's a defense for the airplane—but between the defense and the offense, millions of civilians have been killed and some of our greatest cities destroyed.

The supreme courage of a few men in the Norwegian underground, plus brilliantly organized British espionage, plus luck, saved England from atomic bombing. It has been a very narrow squeak.

This is not, I know, the thing to say on this day. It should be filled with jubilation, with triumph.

But there is so little time to build and educate for the kind of organization that can control this new force. And we all forget so quickly the perils we have been through. We do want so desperately to forget the horrors of the past six years.

Perhaps human beings do learn from experience. We must believe that, or the end is darkness and despair.

Winners of War Awards

10 FROM THIS VICINITY RECEIVE BRONZE STAR

Col. W. A. Duncan Cited as Inspector General Overseas —Others Honored.

Col. William A. Duncan, son-in-law of Jay Dean, 18 Wyndham drive, Ladue, after 28 months' service as inspector general of the Fifth Army Corps in the Southwest Pacific, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service.

Ens. Robert E. Vaughn, Navy engineer, has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement. After another ship had been disabled in the Iwo campaign, he directed the men to rig a tow which enabled the damaged craft to come alongside a destroyer and transfer casualties. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wangler, 2561 Ohio avenue, and the husband of Mrs. Margaret Vaughn, of Lynn, Mass.

Gunnery Sgt. Gordon Ray Cooke has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in directing effective mortar fire on enemy positions in the battle of Iwo. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. August Buechhorn, live at 3612 Flad avenue, and his wife, Mrs. Thelma Cooke, and mother, Mrs. C. C. Charlesmagne, at 3035A Lafayette avenue.

Chief Petty Officer Martin H. Muller, member of a Seabee unit, has received the Bronze Star, also the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in action on Okinawa. His wife, who lives at Bloom Springs, Mo., has learned.

Staff Sgt. Joseph A. Steigler, infantryman, who has decorated with the Bronze Star for heroism in rescuing a wounded comrade in the Philippines, is the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Steigler, live at 4807 Dunlay avenue.

Staff Sgt. Lawrence J. Straeman, infantryman, has received the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in Germany. His wife and two children live at 2726 Russell boulevard.

Staff Sgt. John O. Wyrsch, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wyrsch, 3602 De Tonty street, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious service as chief engineering clerk of the Eighth Air Force fighter squadron in England.

Cpl. Rupert F. Fox has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement as radio operator in the training battalion communications through campaigns in Sicily, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. His wife, Mrs. Hazel Kent, lives at 4324 Arlington avenue, and his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Kent, at 4301 Athlone avenue.

Pvt. Phillip J. Spinali, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dante Spinali, 2831 Union boulevard, has received the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in action in Italy. His wife, Mrs. Nola Fox, lives at 6700 Locke avenue.

Cpl. Harold P. Kerr, infantryman, has received the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement as radio operator in the training battalion communications through campaigns in Sicily, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. His wife, Mrs. Hazel Kent, lives at 4324 Arlington avenue, and his mother, Mrs. Anna M. Kent, at 4301 Athlone avenue.

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Lt. Francis R. Wudarick, Army pilot now with the Caribbean division of the Air Transport Command, has received the Air Medal. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. William C. Wudarick, 6030 Dartmouth avenue, University City.

S.Sgt. Fred A. W. Stock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. H. Stock, 4334 Fairview street, has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds suffered in action last January in the Pacific area. His wife, Mrs. Jessie Stock, lives at 7139 Natural Bridge road, Normandy.

TRUMAN URGES UNITY TO KEEP ALIVE FREEDOM OF RELIGION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—President Truman called on Americans today to "join to create the kind of peace settlement which will keep alive freedom of religious belief all over the world."

In a statement extending best wishes to citizens of Jewish faith on their New Year's day, the President said:

"I extend to all my fellow Americans of Jewish faith my hearty congratulations and best wishes for New Year's day. The enemies of civilization who would have destroyed completely all freedom of religion have been defeated. All faiths unite in thanksgiving to almighty God on our victory over the forces of evil.

"Let us now all join to create the kind of peace settlement which will keep alive freedom of religious beliefs all over the world, and prevent the recurrence of all this misery and destruction. That is the most fitting memorial we can erect to those who have fought and suffered and labored and died in this struggle to preserve decency for mankind."

MIDSHIPMEN BEAT JAP BELL, PERRY BROUGHT FROM OKINAWA

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 15 (AP)—The gates of the Naval Academy swung open to the public last night for the first time since Pearl Harbor and residents of Maryland's capital streamed in to watch Midshipmen beat Commodore Perry's Japanese bell with everything from shoe to fists.

The bell—brought back from Okinawa by Perry in 1854—had its most arduous workout since it was cast in 1856. Each of the more than 2000 midshipmen had one crack at it.

As visitors watched from the sidelines, or joined in, the midshipmen stuck-danced, and played hog frog to let off steam, while the Naval Academy band played on—and on.

MOVIE TIME

AMBASSADOR

"A Thousand and One Nights," at 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30, 11:10; "Pan-Americana," at 1:50, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50.

FOX

"Back to Bataan," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45; "Two O'Clock Courage," at 1:50, 5:25, 9:00.

LOEW'S STATE

"Thrill of a Romance," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45; "Bewitched," at 1:50, 5:25, 9:00.

MISSOURI

"Home Sweet Homey," at 2:40, 6:15, 9:50; "The Bells of St. Mary's," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45.

ORPHEUM

"Twice Blessed," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45; "Bewitched," at 1:50, 5:25, 9:00.

SHUBERT

"Murder, He Says," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45; "Bring on the Girls," at 1:50, 5:25, 9:00.

ST. LOUIS

"Salty O'Rourke," at 12:00, 3:35, 7:10, 10:45; "Bring on the Girls," at 1:50, 5:25, 9:00.

ART THEATRE

"Thunder Rock," at 7:15, 9:05.

For Additional Photoplay Announcement See Page 5

VISITOR TALKS ON CITY HOUSING PROBLEMS

Chicago Advertising Man Says Trend to the Suburbs Can Be Reversed.

There is a continued trend toward construction of homes in the suburbs of American cities, but this does not mean that the rehabilitation of the central cities is a lost cause, Richard N. Jones of Chicago, western advertising manager of Architectural Forum, told the Advertising Club at luncheon at Hotel Statler yesterday.

Jones, whose publication has studied housing surveys, devoted most of his address to the postwar single-family dwelling for persons of more than limited means, but recognized the mass housing problem of St. Louis. To prevent the ruins of the city from being lost, he declared:

"Every civic-minded citizen must become a crusader; a broadgauge program must be launched to sell all citizens on an understanding of what is meant by 'planning,' to interest such important programs as your Jefferson Memorial plan, to enlist support for Mr. Ford's Anti-Slum Commission recently appointed by Mayor Kaufmann, to educate the citizenry, as your papers have so effectively been doing in recent weeks.

"Every enlightened individual is recognizing the importance of putting our cities back on their feet. Today's planner is thinking in terms of manageable neighborhoods and there is no valid reason why the vast areas of blight and potential blight in every community cannot be economically restored to their rightful function in community life."

The trend toward urban decentralization may be reversed if city leaders accomplish the elimination of blight and restoration of old areas, Jones said, adding that there was a demonstrated "desperate need" for housing for the big middle-income group which can afford $30 to $60 a month for shelter. He explained the trend to the suburbs as due to the American's desire to improve his environment and the fact that traditional small-scale land ownership has prevented the development of modern neighborhoods within the central cities. He argued that most construction of single-family homes will be in the suburbs in the early postwar period.

While sociological advantages of proper urban housing transcend selfish individual interests, there has been too much emphasis on that aspect and not enough on solid financial logic, the speaker asserted. However, he continued, commendable work have undertaken rehabilitation programs have proven that land values rose, both within the affected areas and adjoining them. He cited the experience of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society and others in multi-family home construction.

Members of the Real Estate Exchange were invited to the luncheon by the Advertising Club. Louis Maglish, president of the exchange, introducing Jones, said that, next to Japanese surrender, housing was the most discussed topic in St. Louis. Maglish said there were three choices here—single-family homes, privately built; rehabilitation through limited-dividend corporations, and "tax-free, federally subsidized, charity housing."

Jones said he and his associates had come to the conclusion a postwar building boom was probable "but not inevitable." While there was reason to believe that one-third of American families would like new homes, a professional survey made for his publication led to the conclusion that only 1½ per cent of the nation's families, or 550,000, represented the minimum market for homes built for individuals (not including speculative construction and apartments). Adding 8 per cent of the families, or "headache prospects," there are 2,779,000 American families which are good prospects for homes in the next two or three years, he asserted.

MOUNTBATTEN WAS READY TO LAUNCH BIG INVASION

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten said today that Japan's surrender came "just as we in southeast Asia were putting the final touches to our D-day."

The address of the theater commander in chief, beamed to the United States presumably from his headquarters in southeast Asia, was made public here.

"We were about to launch a mighty invasion — an invasion which would have been the biggest blow against vital Japanese positions in our theater," he said.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

DR. AND MRS. MAX STARKLOFF, 7555 Wydown boulevard, departed this morning for Harbor Point, Mich., where they will spend several weeks at the Harbor Point Clubhouse. They were accompanied by their daughters, Miss Ardath and Miss Marya Starkloff.

Recent arrivals at Harbor Point include Edwin T. Stannard, a Kingsbury place, who departed last Friday to join Mrs. Stannard. Mrs. Stannard has been at a cottage at the resort since early in the summer with her two daughters-in-law, Mrs. Edwin T. Stannard Jr. (Marian Wallace), and her young daughter, Marian, and Mrs. William E. Stannard II (Anne Wendling), and her young son Billy. The Stannards expect to return to St. Louis early next month.

Other St. Louisans at the resort are Mr. and Mrs. George Knapp, 25 Washington terrace, and their daughter, Miss Anne Ewing Knapp; Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Bull, 19 Picardy lane, and Mr. and Mrs. Wendon E. Woods Jr., 1 Fordyce lane, and their son, Wendon III. Mr. Woods and his son will embark later this week on a sailing trip on Lake Michigan with Chapin S. Newhard of Lindbergh and Ladue roads and Mr. Newhard's sons, Harry and Chapin Jr. Mr. Newhard and his sons, who departed from St. Louis a week ago, will return home late this month.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin A. Kayser of Whitebridge lane, Ladue, has departed for Portland, Ore., where she is visiting her mother, Mrs. Michael M. Rohan, and her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bringman. She will be away several weeks.

Mr. Kayser returned Monday night from Ontario, where he had been on a fishing trip near Kapuskasing in the Land-of-the-Woods country.

* * *

Departs for East.

MRS. NICHOLAS VAN VRANKEN FRANCHOT III has departed for New York, where she was joined last week by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Harold Money of Baltimore, and the latter's daughter, Miss Diane Franchot. They spent several days together at the St. Regis Hotel before Mrs. Money and her daughter proceeded to their summer home, Wanakiwin, Paul Smith's, N.Y., in the Adirondack mountains.

Mrs. Franchot, the former Miss Anne Christy, is awaiting the arrival of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin M. Christy, 6805 Argyle avenue, for a brief vacation at an Eastern coast resort. Mrs. Franchot's husband, Capt. Franchot, is serving Army duty in Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Christy's older daughter, Mrs. Edmonstone Field Thompson (Lida Lee Christy), with her two children, Lida Lee and Edmonstone Jr., has taken an apartment at 625 Westwood drive, Clayton. Lt. Thompson is on duty with the Naval Reserve.

Naval Reserve at Illinois U.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 15 (AP)—The University of Illinois will have a unit of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps by Nov. 1, regardless of the war's conclusion, says Capt. A. S. Adams, special assistant to the director of training in the bureau of Navy personnel here. About $100,000 worth of equipment will be sent to the campus when the unit is established, Capt. Adams said.

AMONG St. Louisans spending the summer in Rye Beach, N. H., are Mr. and Mrs. John H. Holliday of the Park Plaza, who are guests there at the Farragut Hotel.

Departing recently for Rye Beach was Thomas Francis, 6464 Ellenwood avenue, who has joined Mrs. Francis at their summer home. Also at the Francis's Rye Beach home are their daughter-in-law, Mrs. David B. Francis III, and their young grand-daughter, Diana Richards Francis. Mrs. David B. Francis (Thaulina Bostwick) and her daughter have been with her mother, Mrs. Edwin S. Harrison, 109 Arundel place, while Lt. Francis is on duty in the Pacific with the Navy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Donovan Curran, who have lived in New York for the past year and a half, have returned to St. Louis and have opened their house at 195 North Berry road, Webster Groves.

Mr. and Mrs. Curran were accompanied home by their daughters, Miss Elinor and Miss Betsy Curran. Miss Elinor, who is here on vacation, will return to New York in the autumn to teach at Hamilton Primary School. Her sister will enroll at Bryn Mawr College in late September. Mrs. Curran will also return to the East in September for several weeks.

* * *

Visited in St. Louis.

AFTER his first visit to St. Louis in more than six years, David Kaiser Newman, son of Mrs. William W. Elwang, 227 Gray avenue, Webster Groves, has departed for Washington for reassignment to diplomatic service. Mr. Newman spent two months in St. Louis after having served as vice consul in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Asmmara, Eritrea; Algiers and Iran. He was the guest of his mother until her departure for her summer home at Crystal Lake, Mich., with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Tackey Jr. Mrs. Elwang and Mrs. Tackey have a cottage adjacent to the summer home of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy W. Van Schoiack, 50 Crestwood drive.

Mr. Newman, who spent the last few weeks of his visit at Hotel Kings Way, spent a week at Crystal Lake before going east. During his stay in St. Louis he was informally entertained, among the parties in his honor having been a dinner at the home of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kaiser Newman, 647 East Adams avenue, Kirkwood.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Elliott Johansen, 6321 Pershing avenue, are in South Haven, Mich., where they are visiting Mrs. Johansen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Broderick, 6000 McPherson avenue, at the Broderick summer home.

Also vacationing at a northern resort are Mr. and Mrs. Donald D. Kelly, 7 Fox Run lane, Kirkwood, and their daughter, Miss Margaret Kelly, who are guests at Minnewawa Lodge, Nisswa, Minn.

1252 SEE ATROCITY PHOTOS IN DAY AT POPLAR BLUFF

Two Men Who Spent Months In Nazi Camps See Life-Size Pictures.

Attendance at the first showing of the Post-Dispatch atrocity pictures in Poplar Bluff, yesterday totaled 1252. Among those who saw the life-size photomurals were Lt. James J. Cramer and Sgt. Bob Henrickson, both of whom spent many months in German prison camps after being shot down over Germany.

The exhibit, under the joint sponsorship of the Post-Dispatch and the Daily American Republic, will remain today in Poplar Bluff before moving on to Jefferson City on Friday and Saturday.

The schedule of exhibits in Missouri and Illinois cities is expected to last until about the middle of October.

U.S. NAVY MAN COMPLIMENTED ON LACK OF FRENCH ACCENT

Lt. William Jay Smith, a Navy liaison officer stationed as an interpreter aboard the French sloop LeGrandiere with the American fleet in the Pacific, was once complimented by an American admiral for speaking English "almost without an accent," he told the Post-Dispatch today. Now home on leave, he is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Smith, 233 West Vida avenue, Lemay.

Lt. Smith and Comdr. Jean Ballands, commanding officer of the LeGrandiere, made a call upon the American admiral, and the latter failed to notice he wore a United States Navy uniform. The admiral remarked, "Well, you speak English almost without an accent. Did you go to school in England?" Lt. Smith, too embarrassed to correct the admiral at the time, later pointed out his insignia to the American officer.

A poet and former instructor in French at Washington University, Lt. Smith has had five of his poems published in "The War Poets," an anthology compiled by Oscar Williams and released recently. He is 27 years old.

MACKENZIE KING'S MESSAGE PRAISES CHURCHILL AS LEADER

OTTAWA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night sent Winston Churchill a message telling the former British Prime Minister that his never-failing courage and undaunted leadership through the long, dark years of war "are remembered throughout Canada" in the hour of final victory.

King said: "You are very much in my thoughts tonight. At this hour of rejoicing I intend to you my heart-felt congratulations on the successful conclusion of the war."

Mackenzie King also sent a message on behalf of the government and people of Canada to President Truman expressing admiration for the wartime achievements of the United States.

RED CROSS BLOOD CENTERS, MOBILE UNITS TO BE CLOSED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today that with the realization of victory over Japan its program of procuring blood for the armed forces had been completed.

Officials said that all collection centers and mobile units would cease operation indefinitely with the exception of five fixed centers of the West Coast to remain open temporarily for the collection of whole blood for use wounded prior to the cessation of hostilities.

The West Coast centers are at Portland, Ore.; San Francisco; Oakland; Los Angeles and San Diego. Other collection centers closing today.

FUNERAL OF MRS. A. P. TITUS

Private funeral services for Mrs. Isobel Titus, who died yesterday of heart disease at her home, 641 West Pole drive, Clayton, will be tomorrow and not today as previously reported in the Post-Dispatch.

Mrs. Titus, 70 years of age, is survived by her husband, Andrew P. Titus, president of the Illinois Terminal Railroad; two daughters, Mrs. Delphine King and Mrs. F. C. Weber; and two sons, John A. Titus and Capt. Andrew P. Titus Jr.

MISS TRUMAN ELATED AT END OF WAR, TELEPHONES PARENTS

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 15 (AP)—Elated and excited over the armistice acceptance, Margaret Truman, 21-year-old daughter of the President, last night telephoned her parents in Washington on hearing the news by radio here.

"I'm thrilled to death with the news," she said.

She spent the evening with her grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Wallace.

FOX
"BACK TO BATAAN" • "TWO O'CLOCK COURAGE"

LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER 2nd WK.
"Twice Blessed" — by their Kisses!
PRESTON FOSTER · GAIL PATRICK
THE WILDE TWINS
Plus
"Bewitched" — One moment sweet and innocent ... the next a girl of evil, sin and murder!
Phyllis THAXTER · Edmund GWENN
Harry H. DANIELS, Jr. · Horace McNALLY

3rd Romantic Week!
LOEW'S STATE
VAN JOHNSON
ESTHER WILLIAMS
"Thrill of a Romance"
Lauritz Melchior · Tommy Dorsey and his ORCH.
Color Cartoon "TEE FOR TWO"
Crime Short
Loew's Late News

THE FIRST UPROARIOUS ARABIAN NIGHTS TALE ...
"A Thousand and One Nights"
CORNEL WILDE
in Technicolor
TODAY! AMBASSADOR

EMPRESS
TODAY—11:30 A. M.
THE GREAT SEQUEL TO "LASSIE COME HOME!"
"Son of Lassie"
PETER LAWFORD · DONALD CRISP · JUNE LOCKHART · NIGEL BRUCE · LASSIE and LASSIE
PLUS—A MERRY MUSICAL WITH A VERY FUNNY TWIST!
ANN MILLER · William WRIGHT · Roy Walker
"Eve knew her Apples"

TODAY! ST. LOUIS OPENS 9:30 P. M.
ALAN LADD
"SALTY O'ROURKE"
"BRING ON THE GIRLS!"

MISSOURI · PREVIEW TONITE 8:00!
"A BELL FOR ADANO!"
THUR! MISSOURI OPENS 12 NOON!
GENE TIERNEY · JOHN HODIAK
"A BELL FOR ADANO!"
WILLIAM BENDIX
FRED MacMURRAY · MARJORIE MAIN
"MURDER, HE SAYS!"
HELEN WALKER

★ BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS ★

Shirley to Hurl Against Yankees; Cardinals Win With Only Three Hits

West Shines in Relief, Stephens at Plate in 5-4 Victory Over Nats

By J. Roy Stockton

Pitching is an uncertain, puzzling thing. If you consider the season's record of Walter Wyatt, for instance, you easily conclude that he's not a highly important member of Luke Sewell's pitching staff.

Then again, if you saw Wyatt's performance against the Washington Senators in the final game of the series of five, you easily could conclude that here was a pitcher of great promise, a left-hander who in a coming season, might be a bulwark of a pennant bound staff.

Wyatt did a nine-inning relief job of satisfying and sufficient brilliance as to lose the Senators, 5 to 4, to give the Browns the odd game of the series, and to other Chop Suey followers of the team it was difficult to understand how his record could be, after the 5th month, only two victories and two defeats.

Not Potter's Day.

Wyatt succeeded Jim the bullpen after the Senators had clubbed Dubois Potter for three runs before a man was retired in the first inning. Myatt stretched a single off Potter's glove, Lewis singled to center and George Binks hit a home run to the pavilion roof. When Potter walked Kuhel, Sewell called Wyatt from the bullpen.

Wyatt stopped that rally and checked the Senators with seven hits and one run during the full nine innings on the hill. He lost the visitors scoreless except in the ninth when a single by Mike Kreevich and a double by Evans produced a run. Torres followed with an infield hit and Wyatt had to pitch to Sanford Cliff, pinch-hitter, with runners on first and third. Wyatt had what he needed, however. He struck out Cliff and after Weiden's only pass filled the bases, the left-hander retired Lewis, a dangerous hitter, on a pop foul to Mancuso to end the game.

Roger Wolff, who started and lost for the Senators, developed a wild spell in the fourth inning and after an error, two walks and an infield hit had produced a run. Vernon Stephens doubled to drive in three tallies and put the Browns ahead. They scored their fifth in the eighth on George McQuinn's double and Lou Schulte's single.

Hitting to Face Yankees.

The Yankees will open a series with the Browns at Sportsman's Park tonight. Charley Ruffing or Allen Gettel probably will pitch for the New Yorkers, with Ted Shirley due for the Browns, unless Manager Sewell decides to give Potter another chance after his brief appearance in the final with the Senators.

Only 1507 persons paid to see the game, one of the rare mid-week afternoon contests of the season. The weather didn't help and then there was reason for persons to stick to their radios to hear what everybody had been waiting for these long years.

Some Relief Here

East Rockford Player Named on Star Squad

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 15 (AP)—Chuck Lindgren, East Rockford's high-scoring forward, and one of the state's outstanding high school golfers, has been added to the All-Star basketball aggregation that will meet in a game here Aug. 28.

He is the third player to be named to the North and South all-star squads. The others are George Eiler, six-foot, seven and one-half inch center who led Decatur High School to the state title last season, selected for the South team, and Dwight Humphrey of Rollins, chosen for the North squad.

Miss Betz to Seek Fourth U. S. Title

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Pauline Betz will seek to equal the record of Lt. Helen Jacobs of the Waves by winning her fourth successive women's title in the national tennis championships starting Aug. 28.

The three-time champion has entered the tourney in which she probably will face Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 1941 champion who has beaten her twice this year, and Margaret Osborne, who upset her in the Delaware state championships.

100 Bike Riders To Compete for National Titles

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The nation's leading cyclists, 100 strong and headed by defending champions in the two top classes, will pedal in the first national amateur bicycle championships since Pearl Harbor, Saturday and Sunday.

The championships, announced by the Amateur Bicycle League of America, last were held in Pennsylvania, Calif.

Heading the senior riders will be the defending titlist, Lt. Marvin Thompson of Randolph Field, Tex., former Illinois champion. In the senior women's competition, Cpl. Jean Michels of the WAC will defend her title.

The junior championship, won at Pasadena by Andrew Bernardy of California, will be undecided.

Betting Thompson for the senior crown will be champions from 17 states, including Art Leaf of Maryland, Paul Leading of New York, Ed Johnson of Ohio, Vincent Bleuel of New Jersey and Joe Schriel of Connecticut.

Illinois states will be represented by champions in the women's competition and 12 will have titlists in the junior class. The competition, involving races from one mile to 25 for men and from one to five for women and junior riders, will be held at Humboldt Park on a one and three-quarter mile track.

Miss Betz to Seek Fourth U. S. Title

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Pauline Betz will seek to equal the record of Lt. Helen Jacobs of the Waves by winning her fourth successive women's title in the national tennis championships starting Aug. 28.

The three-time champion has entered the tourney in which she probably will face Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, 1941 champion who has beaten her twice this year, and Margaret Osborne, who upset her in the Delaware state championships.

Juvenile Standout

BEAUCAT, two-year-old daughter of Bimelin, romping to victory in the Princess Pat Stakes at Chicago, Saturday, with ESPLADE and BREEZY LOUISE finishing second and third respectively. It was Bourger's 50th victory in as many starts this season and the experts now are rating her ahead of the colts of her age.

Only Way to Tell About Fighter Is by His Record, Promoter Says

By Ashew Filer

"No grunting! No groaning! No fooling! This is boxing."

Once in awhile in the course of routine duties, we are somewhat startled by an out-of-the-ordinary piece of publicity that rambles on. This was one.

As the above wording at the top of the page did to little to attract attention, and was "merely" Matchmaker Sidney Eagles' way of describing the boxing show which, with Promoter Leo Wallach, they are putting on Friday night at Kiel Auditorium.

He did not say in what he was referring.

Eagles continues:

"Just a line to call your attention to the records of the heavyweights who are scheduled to box in the semi-finals and features. Below if the records are given a little newspaper attention they will speak for themselves. The only way to tell whether a boxer can fight is by his record."

Negroes to Battle.

The featured bout Clarence Brown of Chicago meeting Collin Chaney, Indianapolis, both Negro heavyweights, and Big Bill Peterson of Chicago, going against Billy Pappas, Dayton, both also heavyweights. Let's see what the records find.

Peterson probably has the outstanding record. His main claim to fame is that he lost a split decision to Lee Savold early this spring at Jacksonville, Fla., a well known ringed boxer, who now of all things is trailing to fight for the world championship—so on with it.

Peterson fought a draw with Clayton Worden three weeks ago defeated Sgt. Hans Pontoney, a good fighter from Scott Field, was over Selma Martin, Johnny Vasso, Mack Pashley and Lindy Elliott.

Pappas, his Dayton-all Green opponent, has been knocking out foes in the Ohio ring to the tune of seven straight. He weighs in the neighborhood of 190 and has a cast iron chin and a nice style.

Brown knocked out Johnny Flynn in Cleveland recently, who, before that, defeated Lee Q. Murray, the eighth ranking heavyweight in the world as to last ratings. Brown has also defeated Lem Franklin, Nate Bolden, Tiger Jack Fox, Eddie Simms, Bob Smith and recently lost a return engagement to Clarence Wortin, who he beat in their first bout.

Chaney has fought some of the best including Nova, Elmer Ray, Hubert Hood. In his only appearance in St. Louis he defeated Big Bill Peterson and Young Jack Blackburn.

If we're wrong as to Peterson having the best record, take your pick—Brown, Chaney or Pappas.

It was announced last night that Sammy Mandell, former world lightweight champion, would serve as a guest referee on the program. He probably will work in one of the 10-rounders.

LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTS

Boudreau Injured; He'll Be Out of Game Indefinitely

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15—The Cleveland Indians will have to get along without the services of Manager Lou Boudreau for an indefinite period as the result of an injury suffered in yesterday's game with the Red Sox.

Boudreau may have suffered a fractured ankle in a collision with Dolph Camilli at second base. Dr. E. B. Castle, the Indians' physician, placed the ankle in a cast and said that new X-rays to determine the extent of the injury would be taken in 10 days.

How They Stand

(As Including Today's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.	Won, Last Season	Behind
Detroit	83	57	.593	.593	
Washington	82	57	.590	.590	½
Chicago	80	59	.576	.576	2½
New York	79	60	.568	.568	3½
Cleveland	77	62	.554	.554	5½
Boston	77	63	.550	.550	6
St. Louis	69	71	.493	.493	14
Philadelphia	44	95	.316	.316	38½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.	Won, Last Season	Behind
Chicago	83	57	.593	.593	
St. Louis	82	57	.590	.590	½
Brooklyn	80	59	.576	.576	2½
Boston	79	60	.568	.568	3½
Cincinnati	77	62	.554	.554	5½
New York	77	63	.550	.550	6
Pittsburgh	69	71	.493	.493	14
Philadelphia	44	95	.316	.316	38½

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston, 6-3; Chicago, 5-0.
Washington, 2-3; Detroit, 0-0.
Philadelphia, 3-1; Cleveland, 2-4.
New York, at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis, at Chicago, postponed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago, 5-2; Brooklyn, 2-2.
Boston, 3-4; Cincinnati, 2-0.
Philadelphia, 4-3; New York, 3-2.
St. Louis, 5-4; Pittsburgh, 3-3.

Fired Over Salary Talk, Umpire Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ernest Stewart, youngest member of the American League umpiring staff, today disclosed that he had been "fired" by Will Harridge, league president.

The reason he was let out was ostensibly for "causing dissension and being disloyal," Stewart told a reporter, but he said he had done nothing of the sort.

"If that's the way Mr. Stewart prefers to have the story go out," Harridge said later, "that's perfect with me. We may have something to say on that later."

Stewart conferred with Commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler and delayed almost an hour the start of a joint major-minor league meeting of baseball's post-war planning committee.

Stewart said he planned no further action and that Chandler had told him "the case was something that Harridge would have to decide under baseball rules."

Guided By Telegraph.

Stewart said the crux of the situation was what he termed dissatisfaction among umpires over salaries paid by the American League. He said Harridge wired him in Boston, July 31:

"For the best interest of the American League this is to advise that you are given your unconditional release effective at once. You will not officiate in any further games."

Stewart said he had received no prior indication that "anything else wrong," and that Harridge's telegram "hit me like a bolt of lightning out of a clear sky."

Stewart added that he once talked with Commissioner Chandler and Umpires Art Passarella and Bill Wafer in the Washington dressing room about the possibility of umpires' salaries being raised, and that at Chandler's suggestion he conducted a survey of umpires' salaries and submitted his findings to Chandler.

"Harridge found out about this, it made him mad, and he fired me," Stewart said.

Postwar Planning.

Meanwhile government action probably will start turning sports back toward peacetime conditions.

With remarkable timing—just 16 hours after President Truman announced that the Japanese had quit—baseball began outlining a large-scale postwar expansion program. The two-day meeting opened this morning.

At the same time, the Office of Defense Transportation is expected to figure out ways of relaxing travel restrictions affecting the 1945 world series, professional football, horse racing and post-season college football games.

Restrictions to Be Eased.

Five minutes after President Truman released the news of Japan's capitulation last night, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said it, effect that ODT will ease the pinch on sports travel.

He commented that "there is a possibility of those things being arranged for," meaning the world series, professional football's 13 non-championship games, bowl football games and scheduling of conventions on rail routing.

Even though "we'll have a devil of a railroad load until next June," the ODT chief said that "at the same time I feel civilians are entitled to some relaxation."

Belmont Stakes Clash.

Five times the winning horse in the Wood Memorial has gone on to win the Kentucky Derby. Hoop Jr., this year, was the fifth.

Baseball Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
PHILADELPHIA (at Cleveland):												
	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	13	1
CLEVELAND												
	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	X	8	10	0

Batteries: Philadelphia—..., Christopher, Hooker (5) and Hayes; Cleveland—Harris (6), Bagby (8) and Hayes.

HOME RUN—Fleming (1) one on.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON (at Chicago)												
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
CHICAGO												
	0	0	1	0	0	0	4					

Batteries: Boston—Wade, Tobin (7) and Hofman; Chicago—Dietrich and Tresh.

WASHINGTON (at Detroit)

	0	2	2	3	0							
DETROIT												
	0	0	0	0	0							

Batteries: Washington—Leonard and Ferrell; Detroit—Trout, Wilson (3) and Richards.

HOME RUN—Evers (2) one on.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
CHICAGO (at Brooklyn):												
	5	0	2	8								
BROOKLYN												
	2	0	2									

Batteries: Chicago—Passeau and Gilbert; Brooklyn—Higbe, Gregg (5), Gregg (6), Behrman (7) and Owen.

HOME RUN—Gilbert (1) one on.

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH (at New York):												
	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0				
NEW YORK												
	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0				

Batteries: Pittsburgh—..., Sewell (7) and Lopez; New York—Gumbert, Feller (6) and Mancuso.

HOME RUNS—Fleming (2) one on; Gordon (2) one on.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0

Batteries: Cincinnati—Walters, Beggs (8) and Lamanno; Boston—Sain and Masi.

Night Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York at St. Louis, 8:30 p.m.
Washington at Chicago, 8:30 p.m.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, 8:30 and 8 p.m.

Johnson Wins First Match in Junior Tennis

Bill Johnson, Municipal Junior singles tennis champion, advanced to the second round in the district competition on the Jefferson Memorial courts in Forest Park, when he defeated Bill Cheek of Springfield, Mo., 6-1, 6-2, in a first-round match. Erwin Shuiek, another Springfield player, eliminated Paul Jamison, 6-0, 6-0.

Results:

JUNIORS, FIRST ROUND.

Bill Johnson, Municipal Bill Cheek, Springfield, Mo., 6-1, 6-2.
Bill Wolcott, Municipal Lee Hunt Jr., 6-2, 6-2.
Erwin Shuiek, Municipal, and Tom Ford (default).
GIRLS, FIRST ROUND.
Dorothy Stockton defeated Jane Lapham, 6-1, 6-2.
Jan Bass defeated Ella Carlmark, 6-0, 6-1.
Jan Bass defeated Richard Summers 6-1, 6-1.
SECOND ROUND.
Tom Freeman defeated Bernie Early, 6-4, 6-1.

Scribe Has Trouble in Thinking of Kurowski Near Times Square Mob

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Whitey Kurowski is the subject of today's essay, but the reader will have to pardon the writer if he finds it a trifle difficult to concentrate on the Cardinal third baseman and his teammates.

Surely, the giving away of a trade secret—that is, that this story, for instance, although dated in the so-called city of brotherly love, actually is being written in the shadow of Times Square, New York—is forgivable.

It is just 7:11 p.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 14, as these lines are being typed—and folks, the mob in Times Square really is raising a bit of hell—because they've just read the news that World War II officially has ended!

Nothing But Confusion.

There is a lot of confusion around this typewriter, not to mention the confusion in the head of the guy who is doing the typing. (It could be that he had some people involved in the war. A lot of us did have, you know.)

But let's try to get back to Kurowski. It was some of the things that Kurowski stands for that we were supposed to be fighting for, wasn't it?

And Mr. Kurowski, the twisted-armed third baseman from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, is a fair sort of fighter himself. All right, all right—you want to know something about yesterday's ball game.

Well, Kurowski hit another home run, his seventeenth of the season, and won the thing for the world champions, giving them the series against those Brooklyn Bums, three games to one.

He hit it in the ninth inning with two out, and it was only the third hit your Cards were able to make off the 19-year-old Ralph Branca, a pitcher who not long ago was recalled from the St. Paul club.

That was a bit tough on Branca, but Mr. Kurowski is a tough fellow. That seventeenth homer was the fourth he had hit in three days off the Brooklyns and the sixth he has blasted in Branch Rickey's ball park this year.

In the Field, Too!

But that isn't all Mr. Kurowski did—oh, no. In the Brooklyn ninth he made one of the gol-darnedest diving stops of a stealing grounder from Tommy Brown's bat just over third base that one could ever hope to see. He would have thrown Brown out, too, but for the fact that he fell for the second time after nailing the ball.

Anyway, it cut off a sure two-base hit for the first batter and that might have been tough for Harry Brecheen, because you can't give those Bums four chances and hope to keep them from capitalizing on the last one.

So Brecheen's eighth triumph was saved for him and the Cardinals are in Philly today for a doubleheader with the Phils and three full games ahead of the Brooklyns — who thought they were going into second place, but instead were put into reverse by Mr. Kurowski.

Today's twin bill is the start of a four-game series with the cellar dwellers in three days, since Saturday's game here has been edged out by today's extra game in order that Billy Southworth and his boys can travel to Boston in comparative comfort. They have a twin bill in Beantown Sunday as the start of a four-game series.

Gardner and Jurisich Today.

Glenn Gardner and Al Jurisich are to start today's pitching chores and, the Phils being what they are, should have no bad luck.

It might be of interest to report that Kurowski's winning homer was no tap. The ball traveled about 400 feet and landed well back in the left center field stands.

(That's all, folks. Your correspondent can't hear himself think, what with the pandemonium echoing from the Cross Roads of the World through the windows. Nice that the thing is over, though, eh?)

So George Did It

Oak Park Beats Little Rock in Regional Final

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 15 (AP)—Oak Park defeated Little Rock, 1 to 0, last night to win the Quincy Regional American Legion baseball tournament.

The Illinois champions won three consecutive games to take the four-state title and gained the right to play in the 12-state sectional event at Oklahoma City.

The only run of the game was scored on an error in the eighth inning and it was Oak Park's only serious scoring threat. Mano Nelson opened the inning with a single, one of four Illinois hits. Bill Mead sacrificed and Nelson moved to third as Bob Ford was thrown out. Then Pitcher Gene Huffman hit a twisting bounder to Jack Guenther on third which Guenther fielded cleanly, but made a wild throw towards first and Nelson scored.

Oak Park goes direct to Oklahoma City for the sectional tournament, one of four such tournaments for which the four contenders in the national finals will be named.

FOOT ILLS
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
Quick and easy to apply with handy medicated pad. Relieves growing pain, shortly. Use for athlete's foot and other foot afflictions, also for sore spots, chapped and other tender feet. Try a bottle today.
i-o-sal
AT YOUR DRUGGIST

extra innings

by J. Roy Stockton

Mr. but a Lot Can Happen in Two Weeks.

WHEN you're on vacation two weeks with by just like that, but when you look back at the news, it's amazing what can happen . . . Atomic bombs, Russian entry into the war against Nips, Japan throws in the sponge towel, Baseball news, too. . . . Don Barnes retires as president of the Browns. . . . We welcome Dizzy Mackenzie and salute the retiring Don Barnes. . . . Don understood the problems of the baseball writers always. . . . He never gave a man half an answer. He either told all, or explained he wasn't at liberty to talk. And whether he broke even, or lost a small wad, it doesn't matter.

Mackenzie, a baseball fan, has a reputation as a magician in the baseball world. . . . They say everything he touches turns to gold. . . . Here's a fine test of his magic. . . . The Browns, after their brilliant and successful struggle for the 1944 pennant, are having their troubles this year. . . . They're not out of the race, but that's a discouraging hill, when so many clubs are ahead of you. . . . It's easier to pass one club than to overhaul five.

However, despite the struggling this year, and the fifty-fifty prospects for a second division finish, the Browns are doing well at the box office. . . . And perhaps that's the Dizzy Mackenzie magic, perhaps you might even call it anticipatory magic, if you didn't care much what you call. . . . And in the weather, who does?

Red Barrett Answers Taylor Spink's Letter.

"DEAR EXTRA INNINGS: This letter is in reply to your recent column (the first vacation) in which you published a letter by Mr. J. G. Taylor Spink, about a certain crooning pitcher for the Cardinals and his high hat attitude toward service men. I am sure that if you were to get the true facts of the incident you would see just how far off he was.

"As for my attitude toward service men and the public, if you will check back through the years you will find that I have made many trips to Army camps and hospitals and you will also find during my stay in the service that in a poll taken in all the cities, I was placed on the popularity team.

"It is also a known fact that I have stood for 20 or 30 minutes at a time and signed autographs after pitching (a) first game of a doubleheader.

"I am telling you all this merely to show you that Mr. Spink's letter doesn't correspond to my habits and personality.

"When the little incident that Mr. Spink wrote about happened, I did not know who he was—nor would it have made any difference to me if I had known. When he is in the stands he is a fan and nothing more, and just because he's also a good baseball player, it does not give him the right to expect the ball players to cater to him.

"I am sure that if Mr. Spink would acquire a different attitude when speaking to ball players he might get more cooperation from them. He will find that a diplomatic request will accomplish much.

"Sincerely,
"Charles 'Red' Barrett."

Fan in Nearby Box Speaks for Mr. Spink.

FAIRMONT, Ill., Aug. 15—A baseball fan who occupies a front box seat in the one used by Spink, telephoned Extra Innings, after hearing of Barrett's account of the incident.

"I heard the whole conversation," Harper said. "Mr. Spink was diplomatic. He merely asked Barrett if he would take the autograph hats of the service men and "Gas" Manager Southworth to have as many of the boys as possible autograph it. Barrett replied, 'If you know Southworth as I do, well, why don't you take it to him yourself.' Spink replied, 'All right, that's just what I'll do.' And Spink got the autographs for the service men that Barrett wouldn't bother to get. If anybody should be criticized for lack of diplomacy in the case it certainly was not Taylor Spink.

CHARLES (RED) BARRETT

WRAY'S COLUMN

War's End Reverses Man-Power Shortage

END of the war may result in a lot of sports promotion confusion, due to the reintroduction to various forms of athletic activity of men who for one or more years have been lost to college and professional activity.

However, the possibility of immediate entrance of many athletes, formerly athletes, will not affect professional baseball greatly this season. . . . There seems to be professional life may be too late to have any effect on the current pennant races. . . . The big problems will come next campaign for both the majors and minors.

Some of the pre-football players in the service may be available for this season's activities. . . . But let's not be too optimistic about either releases. . . . Chances are the Redskins of Washington, the champion Green Bay Packers and other standout pro football elevens are figuring only on the men now definitely available.

As with baseball, pro football's problems are of next year when the All-American Conference and perhaps one other group will enter the professional picture to dispute the long standing secondancy of the National Pro League.

WHETHER the college football and other athletic issues will be affected quickly by peace conditions is just another guess. . . . Man-power difficulties and service release uncertainty aren't going to encourage caution of collegiate football circles greatly.

In all sports, however, there is a promise of an over-glut of material. . . . Major league baseball squads will be swollen beyond the possibility of coaches to endure to even the spring-time limits. . . . The Cardinals and other clubs will be so jammed with returning top-rank players that one wonders at the task of the manager who will inherit the job of separating the great from the near great and of deciding what men will be kept and which will be sent back to the minors.

* * *

Since wartime conditions broke up the active operation of most of the minor leagues, those organizations, returning to activity again, will absorb many of the experienced men unable to make the major grade under the conditions of next season. . . . Probabilities are that the quality of the minor leagues will be higher than ever before in baseball history, by reason of the many returning veterans, plus the upcoming young talent.

* * *

YOU' wonder what will happen to the teen-age athlete, who in war time has been in the secondary. . . . Boys of high school age necessarily had to replace more experienced sophomores and juniors of other years. . . . No doubt the eligibility relaxation which has permitted freshmen, transfer service students and four-year athletic activity will go right back to the discard of other years.

But the prevailing viewpoint is that there will be a surplus of athletic talent, both amateur and professional, over any period in the history of this country.

The physical fitness idea has deeply impressed school and university men. . . . Its importance to the national health and well being caused the world to scrutinize pap-eyed the alarming story as told by the fact that 25 per cent of our young men were unfit for Uncle Sam's service—or so adjudged after examination.

Educators began to take more seriously into consideration the fact that physical education should enjoy equal representation in university development with intellectual education. . . . That old one about sound mind in a sound body never has been so importantly stressed as during the war.

The effect of even moderate physical activity on the well-being of young men was shown by the figures furnished by Lee Browne, state chairman of the American Junior Legion baseball commission. . . . According to Browne of some 2,000,000 Legion junior baseball players examined for induction during the current war, there were only 8 per cent Legion rejections as compared to national rejections of 27 per cent.

Of course some allowance must be made, in accounting for this discrepancy, for the fact that Legion boys were under the average age of most of the national draftees examined. . . . But nevertheless there is plenty of significance in the Legion players' remarkable showing.

No other beer tastes quite like
Stag
BEER
GRIESEDIECK WESTERN BREWERY CO., BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Jean Lutyens Steals Honors In Ozark Swim

Jean Lutyens, competing for the Y.W.H.A., took individual scoring honors in the Ozark A.A.U. swimming meet at Jefferson Barracks pool last night, winning three events and taking part in two relay victories.

The Y.W.H.A. team tied Show Park for the women's title and the Downtown Y.M.C.A. paddlers won the men's championship.

Six records were broken, including Miss Lutyens' performance in the 220- and 440-yard free style events. Eleanor Schriver established marks in the 100-yard back stroke and 150-yard medley relay and Carol Fuess in the 220-yard breast stroke.

Summaries

[illegible]

Hall Is Favored in Senior Tennis Meet

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 11 (AP)—With two of his seeded opponents eliminated, Wentworth J. (Ed) Hall of South Orange, N. J., a veteran of both world wars, today appeared assured of retaining his national national championship at Longwood.

Second seeded William L. Dawson Jr., of Paoli, Pa., a three-time winner, was ousted in the third round by Kirk M. Bell of East Cleveland, O., and George Gledhow of Pittsburgh, ranked sixth in the draw, was eliminated by Arthur Nelson of New York, in straight sets.

Yesterday, after qualifying for the third round of the singles division, Hall teamed with Robert Abbatte of New York, to defeat Charles A. Robinson, of East Orange, N. J., and William F. Rice of Boston, whose ages total 132 years, in the current gentle fashion in the veterans' opening team play.

Redskins Have Largest Player

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Washington Redskins already are claiming one distinction for the approaching professional football season—that they will have the biggest player.

He is John Adams, a whale (in more ways than one) of a tackle with Notre Dame last season.

Adams stands 6 feet, 7½ inches tall and weighs 295 pounds.

He wears such a large head gear size 8, that the Redskins couldn't fit him and sent to Notre Dame for the one he used there.

He alone ate one D.E. Again he's simply too large for anything the Redskins have. A country-wide search is under way for a pair of such whoppers.

When it came to a ball, the Redskins were fortunate. They discovered that Georgetown University, where the squad is training, built a special oversized one for Al Blozis, killed in action in Germany, when he starred at tackle for Georgetown.

Miller Succeeds Smith.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 11 (AP)—John Smith, who recently resigned as athletic director at Du Quoin High School to take a similar position at Harrisburg, will be succeeded by John F. Miller, basketball coach at Carmi, Ill., Community High School, the school board has announced.

Minor League Scores.

[illegible]

SOFTBALL

[illegible]

SECURITIES AND COMMODITIES BOARDS CLOSED

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The country's leading financial and commodity markets were closed today in observance of the ending of World War II. British and Canadian exchanges were suspended for the same reason.

The banking machinery, both state and federal, was stilled in New York State under the proclamation of Gov. Dewey setting the day aside as a holiday. In other states the question of the banks remaining open or suspending was determined by action of the governors.

The New York stock and curb exchanges were definite in the announcements that the holiday would extend through Thursday, but there was considerable uncertainty what the other stock markets and commodity trading centers would do.

So far as was known in New York banking quarters, operations of both state and federal institutions would be resumed Thursday morning unless the proclamation of Governor Dewey was extended to cover that day. It is the practice of federal banks to follow the lead of state institutions in such matters. Controller of the Currency Preston Delano met in Washington the board of each bank must decide for itself what to do.

* * *

The Chicago Board of Trade, closed today, will remain closed Thursday, the executive committee decided at a brief meeting. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange also will remain closed tomorrow. The only market operating in Chicago Wednesday was the livestock exchange. The Kansas City Livestock Market was open Wednesday but will be closed on Thursday.

The St. Louis Stock Exchange and St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will remain closed Wednesday and Thursday.

The National Stock Yards, St. Louis Butter, Egg and Poultry Exchange and Produce Row did not operate Wednesday, but were expected to resume business Thursday.

St. Louis banking institutions were open under state lay-in proclamation.

LACLEDE GAS SHOWS GAIN IN OPERATING REVENUES

The Laclede Gas Light Co. reported net income for the three months ended June 30 of $355,000, equivalent to .761 cents per share.

Operating revenues were $1,532,000 compared with $1,504,738 in comparable 1942 quarter. Gross income for 1943 period was $455,407.

On U. S. Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Because of the President's holiday proclamation, there will be no U. S. Treasury condition statement today or tomorrow.

$100,000,000 ISSUE IN A. T. & T. REFUNDING PLAN

[illegible]

CORPORATION REPORTS

[illegible]

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETS

[illegible]

STOCK INDEX IN WAR PERIOD ROSE $26.50

[illegible]

WABASH REPORTS BETTER EARNINGS FOR HALF YEAR

[illegible]

HOW STEEL MARKET LOOKS AT RECONVERSION SITUATION

[illegible]

POWER PRODUCTION DOWN

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

LIVESTOCK ELSEWHERE

[illegible]

2 KILLED, 2 WOUNDED, ONE MISSING IN WAR

Another Dies of Pneumonia at Base in Pacific Theater.

Two St. Louis area men have been reported killed, one in an airplane crash and the other in action, and a third died of illness. One man has been reported missing in action, and two were wounded.

DEAD.

Lt. George A. Goetz Jr., 25 years old, pilot of a Navy torpedo bomber, has been killed in a plane crash in the Pacific. His parents live at 3958A West Pine boulevard.

Machinist's Mate 2-C Robert G. Nickel was killed in action July 27 in the Pacific area. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Nickel, live at 5B Lander court, Lemay.

Pfc. Meredith F. Clasell, 34, died Aug. 3 of pneumonia while stationed in the Pacific area. His wife, Mrs. Dorothy Clasell, lives at 1421 Hebert street. He is the son of Mrs. Josephine Clasell, 2452 Benton street.

MISSING.

Electrician's 3-C Willard J. Lotz, a crew member of the cruiser Indianapolis, has been reported missing in action since July 30 in the Pacific area. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lotz, live at 3625 Blaine avenue.

WOUNDED.

Staff Sgt. Ray H. Stith, infantryman, was wounded in action July 27 on Luzon, and has been awarded the Purple Heart. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stith, 6080 Lee avenue.

Shipfitter 3-C Wyatt L. Adams, has been wounded in action in the Pacific theater. He is the husband of Mrs. Flora Adams, 10 Tyler avenue, Valley Park.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Pfc. Eugene T. Windhorst, Air Forces radio operator, killed in an airplane crash Aug. 9 in Greenland. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Windhorst, live at 616 East Fifteenth street, Alton.

[illegible]

Casualties

ADAMS Wounded — WUELLNER Killed

Flashes of Life

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Hundreds of phone calls jammed the police switchboard last night at Betty Williams plugged in still another and started to say, "Yes, the way is over."

But instead of a would-be caveler it was a child, who asked: "I would like to report by bicycle vision, please."

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho. — Fred Keefer bought an acre of land from Bonneville county for $5, but later was informed the sale was illegal because the advertised description was wrong.

The county then sent him a tax bill for 17 cents.

Fumbers Keefer: "If I don't own the land, why the taxes? If I pay the taxes, do I own the land?"

The county commission will answer his questions—after consulting a lawyer.

CHICAGO — Sign painters who have charted the day-by-day course of the war on two giant outdoor maps stuck on the job to the end.

At the height of last night's celebration, they arrived with scaffolding and brushes and painted two large "Xs" over maps of the Pacific war area and the Japanese home islands.

John Wayne In 'Bataan' Now at Fox

"BACK to Bataan," starring John Wayne, is the current feature attraction at the Fox Theater. Wayne plays the part of a Col. Joseph Madden, American leader of the "invisible Philippine Army" fighting Jap rule with guerrilla tactics. The role is said to be based on a real-life character, an officer who was sent, just prior to the Jap conquest of Bataan, into the hills by Gen. MacArthur to organize guerrilla fighters to "hold on" until the Americans return. How they "hold on" provides the drama. Anthony Quinn and Fely Franquelli, Manila-born ballet dancer, have leading parts. Beulah Bondi and young Duckie Louis also have important parts.

Second picture is "Two O'clock Courage," a murder thriller with Tom Conway and Ann Rutherford.

"A Thousand and One Nights," a musical comedy-fantasy in Technicolor of the days of Old Baghdad, opens today at the Ambassador. Cornel Wilde, Evelyn Keyes, and Adele Jergens are starred. Others in the large cast include Phil Silvers, Dennie Moore, Gus Schilling, and Rex Ingram. The companion film, "Ten Cents a Dance," with Jane Frazee and Jean Woodbury, is a story of the affairs of two dancehall hostesses.

"Thunder Rock," Michael Red-

For Additional Photoplay Announcements See Page 3, This Section

grave, will go into a second week at the Art Theater, 3143 Olive street, beginning Saturday.

"Thrill of a Romance," Van Johnson, will go into a third week at Loew's beginning tomorrow.

"Bewitched," Phyllis Theater, and "Twice Blessed," the Wilde Twins holdover at the Orpheum. "A Bell for Adano," John Hodiak, and "Murder, He Says," Fred MacMurray, opens tomorrow at the Missouri. "Salty O'Rourke," Alan Ladd, and "Bring on the Girls," Veronica Lake, begin today at the St. Louis. "Wonder Man," Danny Kaye, continues at the Shubert.

UPTOWN — Judy GARLAND ★ Robert WALKER in THE CLOCK — PLUS RADIO'S MYSTERY THRILLER JIM HAMMON & GINA KOCH "I LOVE A MYSTERY!"

WILL ROGERS — Scientifically AIR-CONDITIONED — ALL-LAFF SHOW! DONALD O'CONNOR & PEGGY RYAN "PATRICK THE GREAT" "Having Wonderful Crime"

GRANADA HI-POINTE LINDELL — RICHMOND RIO TIVOLI UNION — Edmund LOWE • Anne JEFFREYS • Lawrence TIERNEY — 'DILLINGER!' — Claudette COLBERT, Warren WILLIAM — 'IMITATION OF LIFE' (8:35 ONLY!)

AVALON — Peter LAWFORD • Donald CRISP "SON OF LASSIE!" (Color) Ann MILLER, "EVE KNEW HER APPLES!"

SHENANDOAH — WEST END — MAPLEWOOD — George RAFT • Joan BENNETT • Vivian BLAINE "NOB HILL" (In Technicolor!) Joel McCREA • Gail RUSSELL "THE UNSEEN!"

SHOWBOAT — NIGHTLY 8:30 — BITTER SWEET — NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW — SARI

ART THEATRE — Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen — "THUNDER ROCK!"

2ND SOCKO WEEK! — 2 HELD OVER — Danny Kaye "WONDER MAN" in Technicolor — SHUBERT

Ritz • Esquire • Norside • Varsity — Most Delightfully Cooled by Refrigeration — STARTS TODAY—2 GRAND HITS! — Open 6:30—Start 7:00 — WOMAN OF FIRE AND FAME . . . INTO THE WEST SHE CAME . . . TO TAME ITS BOLDEST HEARTS—To Challenge Its Wildest Enchantments! THRILLING ADVENTURE! — 'SALOME, Where She Danced' in TECHNICOLOR — SPECTACLE of DANGER AT ITS GREATEST... Wild With the Temptations of Men of Their World! — YVONNE DeCARLO The Most Beautiful Girl in the World — ROD CAMERON • ALBERT DEKKER — DAVID BRUCE • MARJORIE RAMBEAU — Walter Slezak • J. Edward Bromberg — SEE THE DANCE OF THE SEVEN VEILS — PLUS—A HAPPY-GO-LATIN MUSICAL! A Girl Chases Boy Story That's Tops in Fun — Pan Americana — with PHILLIP TERRY • AUDREY LONG • ROBERT BENCHLEY • EVE ARDEN • ERNEST TRUEX

BUY MORE BONDS! — EACH OF THESE THEATRES AN ISSUING AGENT — IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EVERY DAY INCLUDING SATURDAY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS!

Keep Faith With Our Fighters — Today's Photo Play Index — Buy War Bonds for Keeps

WASHINGTON — 'Where Do We Go From Here?' (Color) Mary Beth Hughes, 'The Great Flamarion'

SHADY OAK — Jack Benny, 'The Horn Blows at Midnight'

AUBERT — Action in Color! 'WILDCATS!' Nancy KELLY, 'SONG OF THE LOREMIS'

CAPITOL — 'RAVOIS — KINGSLAND — VICTORY — Tarzan Boy Runaway, in Both Films! Tarzan DIT • Maria MONTEZ 'SUDAN!' (Color) Tarzan Boy • Susanna FOSTER 'FRISCO SAL!'

COLUMBIA — Starts 9:45 — COOLED BY REFRIGERATION! Spencer TRACY • Katharine HEPBURN 'WITHOUT LOVE!' Allyn Joslyn, 'Honeymoon Ahead!'

FLORISSANT — James LYDON, 'STRANGE ILLUSION!' Jackie MORAN, 'THERE GOES KELLY!'

IVANHOE — Ellen DREW, 'SAHARA!' Allyn JOSLYN, 'HONEYMOON AHEAD!'

LAFAYETTE — MAFFITT — PAGEANT — Betty GRABLE • Dick HAYMES 'DIAMOND HORSESHOE!' (color) Lynn BARI, Vera Ann SONG 'WHAT A BLONDE!'

MANCHESTER — Carol Ryan, 'OBJECTIVE BURMA!' THRILLS! CHILLS! HOUSE OF FEAR!

POWHATAN — Wally Brown, 'A Song to Remember' Cornel WILDE, 'A Guy, a Gal and a Pal!'

ROXY — Lynn Bari, Lloyd Nolan, 'Crash Dive' 'A GUY, A GAL, A PAL!'

SHAW — 'THE ENCHANTED COTTAGE!' (7:30) 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE!' (9:30)

YALE — Carol RYAN, Henry HULL, 'OBJECTIVE BURMA!' Brenda JOYCE, Wally BROWN, 'GIRL RUSH!'

APOLLO — Jennifer JONES, Vincent PRICE, 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' FIRST SHOW STARTS 6:30 P. M.

MELBA — MICHIGAN — CINDERELLA — Jack BENNY • Alexis SMITH 'HORN BLOWS AT MIDNIGHT' Faye EMERSON • Raymond MASSEY 'HOTEL BERLIN'

VIRGINIA — Dinosaurs in the Ladies, Suite Louie, 'THE FIGHTING GUARDSMAN' Charles Bickford, 'THREE IS A FAMILY'

LEMAY — Jennifer Jones, 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' Laurel and Hardy, 'BULL FIGHTERS'

STUDIO — Charles T. Jennifer Jones, 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' (9:10 Only) Wayne O'Brien, 'UNDER WESTERN SKIES.'

SAVOY — Jennifer Jones, 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' Wayne O'Brien, 'UNDER WESTERN SKIES.'

SOUTHWAY — Dinosaurs in the Ladies, Fay Parish, 'LET'S GO STEADY' Laurel and Hardy, 'NOTHING BUT TROUBLE.'

NORMANDY — Tallulah Bankhead, Anne Baxter, 'A ROYAL SCANDAL' Laurel and Hardy, 'BULL FIGHTERS.'

O'FALLON — BADEN — ASHLAND — PAULINE — James DUNN • Joan BLONDELL • Dorothy McGUIRE 'A TREE GROWS IN BROOKLYN' Lynn MORRIS • Ann GUNTER 'A GUY, A GAL, A PAL'

QUEENS — Dorothy McGuire, James Dunn, 'A Tree Grows in Brooklyn' (9:10) Gale Storm, Johnny Mack Brown, 'Trailin' Trail'

BREMEN — SALISBURY — ONE COMPLETE SHOW—JENNIFER JONES 'THE SONG OF BERNADETTE' Jean Davis, Lee Erwin, 'She Gets Her Man'

ROBIN — Richard Dix, Gloria Warren, 'IDENTITY UNKNOWN' Al Pearce, Dale Evans, 'RITCH-MIKE TO HAPPINESS'

JANET — Ellen Drew, Wayne Morris, 'THE CRAZY KNIGHTS' Sidney Toler, 'THE JADE MASK.' Robert Stanton Stage

LOWELL — Ray Evans, 'HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER.' Richard Dix, 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE'

BRIDGE — Tallulah Bankhead, Anne Baxter, 'A ROYAL SCANDAL' Richard Dix, 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE'

MELVIN — Tallulah Bankhead, Anne Baxter, 'A ROYAL SCANDAL' Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, 'THE BODY SNATCHER.'

BEVERLY — John CARRADINE, Bela LUGOSI 'RETURN OF THE APE MAN' Plus SECOND FEATURE CARTOON

OVERLAND — Bela LUGOSI, John CARRADINE 'YOO DOO MAN' Plus SECOND FEATURE—LATEST NEWS—CARTOON

OSAGE — William FACEY, Anita LOUISE 'THE FIGHTING GUARDSMAN' Lynn BARI, Vera Ann BORG, 'WHAT A BLONDE'

OZARK — George RAFT • Joan BENNETT • Vivian BLAINE 'NOB HILL' (In Technicolor) Gail RUSSELL, Joel McCREA, Herbert MARSHALL, 'THE UNSEEN'

DRIVE-IN — Van Johnson — 'BETWEEN TWO WOMEN' — ARCOLA

ARCADE — Bruce Bennett, Arthur Lake, 'LEADS I'VE TAKEN' Charles Starrett, Smiley Burnette, 'SILVER CITY RAIDERS'

ARMO — Ronald Reagan, Ruth Hussey, 'KING'S ROW' Robert Cummings, Susan Peters, 'SKYLARK'

Compton — Ronald Reagan, Rosalind Russ, 'KING'S ROW' Lloyd Nolan, 'Time to Kill'

FAIRY — Laurel and Hardy, 'BULL FIGHTERS.' Abbott and Costello, 'HOLD THAT GHOST.'

HI-WAY — Jean Rogers, Allan Jones, 'THE SPOILERS' Marie Wilson, 'MY FAVORITE BLONDE'

KING BEE — Ann Sothern, Virginia Grey, 'PANAMA HATTIE' Frank Sinatra, 'REVEILLE WITH BEVERLY'

Kirkwood — Richard Travis, Katherine Grayson, 'SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY' Robert Stack, 'EAGLE SQUADRON'

Lexington — EDDIE BRACKEN BETTY HUTTON 'Miracle of Morgan's Creek' 'Sunday Dinner for a Soldier'

LYRIC — 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE' 'SWEETHEARTS OF THE U. S. A.'

Mashlind — Jane Russell, Dennis Morgan, 'THE TALL STRANGER' Ann Gillis, 'Gunsia.'

McNAIR — Buck Carlson, Bob Lyons, 'THE GUNS OF DARKNESS' 'CALLING DOCTOR KILDARE' 'CAPTAIN KIDD, JR.'

PALM — Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane, 'ARSENIC AND OLD LACE' Edmund Gwenn 'CAPTAIN OF ARCADIA.' NEWS.

Plymouth — Bob Crosby, 'DOUBLE OR NOTHING' Richard Dix, 'CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE'

PRINCESS — Jane Russell, Vincent Price, 'A ROYAL SCANDAL' Ann Miller, 'Code Two' & 'Lady.'

RIVOLI — Charles McGRAW 'Song of the Open Road' 'GUEST IN THE HOUSE'

U. CITY — Judy Canova, 'Sleepytime Gal' Carol Bruce, Jane Wyatt, 'Song of the Lonely Heart' Cartoon

Webster — Hart, Reynolds, Clark, Ring, Hadley & Clinton — Ann Rutherford, Tom Neal, 'Flight From Destiny' Ellen Drew, 'Ladies Courageous'

SHENANDOAH — Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning, 'MOON OVER BURMA' Brenda JOYCE, Wally Brown, 'GIRL RUSH' and Serial

BRENTWOOD — Adm. G. Robinson, Miriam Hopkins, 'SARATOGA TRUNK' Gary Cooper, 'SONG OF NEVADA' 2 COLOR CARTOONS—COOLED BY REFRIGERATION

MARYLAND — WHITE WAY — Edw. G. Robinson, 'The Woman in the Window' Johnny Mack Brown, 'LAW OF THE VALLEY'

LONGWOOD — Gracie Fields, Monty Woolley, 'HOLIDAY INN' Gene Autry, 'SONG OF THE GUNFIRE'

NEW MERAT WIDOW — Ladies Free Refrigeration, Ann Sheridan, 'KISSES FOR BREAKFAST' Charles Starrett, 'LONESOME RIDER'

PEERLESS — Edgar Buchanan, Harry Davenport, 'THE GAY SISTER' Gene Autry, 'THE OLD CORRAL'

RED CROSS ASKS VOLUNTEERS TO STAY ON; BIG TASK AHEAD

Miss Lucille A. Sullivan, executive secretary of the St. Louis Chapter, American Red Cross, today called on all Red Cross volunteers to continue their work, because the end of hostilities with Japan means to step up local Red Cross activities.

"We must continue to serve our armed forces overseas for as long as the need exists," she said. "Many of the organization's services will expand. The Red Cross has set up a long-range hospital program, which will provide medical-social service and recreation for hospitalized soldiers and sailors and will need trained workers for years to come."

The Red Cross is calling for 800 trained workers to carry on its program in military hospitals overseas and at home.

"Gray Ladies, Nurses' Aides, Dietitian Aides, arts and skills instructors will remain at their posts as long as their services are required here in military, naval and veterans' hospitals," Miss Sullivan said.

Australia Ends Censorship

SYDNEY, Aug. 31 (AP)—Censorship ended in Australia today. Resuming fast movements for the first time since the war began, newspapers described the dispatch of a British task force, apparently for occupation duty off Japan, including three aircraft carriers, four cruisers and four destroyers.

HIGH LOW RAIN
(Observations at 7:00 a. m. for previous 24 hours.)

	High	Low	Rain
Atlanta	88	68	
Bismarck	82	52	
Boise	92	58	
Boston	78	62	.02
Buffalo	80	58	
Chicago	82	66	
Cincinnati	86	64	
Cleveland	82	60	
Dallas	94	70	
Denver	90	58	
Detroit	82	60	
Fort Worth	94	70	
Helena	88	52	
Indianapolis	84	62	
Kansas City	88	66	
Los Angeles	84	66	
Memphis	90	70	
Miami	90	78	.01
Milwaukee	80	62	
Minneapolis	82	54	
New Orleans	90	74	
New York	82	66	
Omaha	86	62	
Phoenix	98	72	
Pittsburgh	82	60	
Portland, Ore.	82	56	
Salt Lake City	92	62	
San Francisco	72	58	
Seattle	78	54	
Spokane	86	52	
Washington	84	66	

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

FLORISTS

CEMETERIES

CREMATORIES

DEATHS

DEATHS

IN MEMORIAM

LOST AND FOUND

PERSONAL

SPECIAL NOTICES

BIDS WANTED

BUSINESS PERSONALS

COAL, WOOD, KINDLING

JEWELRY & DIAMONDS

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS WTD.

SHARE A RIDE

SWAPS

BUSINESS DIRECTORY
ASH HAULING

AUTO REPAIRING

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CARPET, RUG CLEANING

CONCRETE, CEMENT WORK

DETECTIVES

DRESSMAKING—MILLINERY

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

ELECTRIC WIRING, ETC.

EXTERMINATORS

FUR REMODELING

FURNACE REPAIRING

GENERAL HAULING

HAIR REMOVED

HARDWOOD FLOORS

INSULATION

LANDSCAPING

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES

PAINTING

PAPER HANGING, CLEANING

PLASTERING

PLUMBING

ROOFING AND SIDING

STORAGE, MOVING, EXPRESS

THEATRICAL

UPHOLSTERING

WINDOW SHADES, BLINDS

EDUCATION
BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOLS

SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

SITUATIONS WANTED
SITUATIONS—MEN, BOYS

SITUATIONS—MEN, BOYS

SITUATIONS—WOMEN, GIRLS

HELP WANTED
HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

HELP WANTED—MEN, BOYS

● BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS ●

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HELP WANTED—MEN WOMEN

HELP WANTED—MEN

HELP WANTED—MEN

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS WANTED

ROOM and BOARD

NORTH

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

ROOMS FOR RENT

NORTH

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

ROOMS FOR RENT—WEST

ROOMS FOR RENT—COLORED

CONNECTING HOMES

ROOMMATES & APT. SHARES

ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS, BOARD WANTED

REAL ESTATE RENTALS
HOTELS

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED
CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

FLATS FOR RENT
NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

HOUSES FOR RENT
SOUTHWEST

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR RENT
CLAYTON

SUBURBAN—FURNISHED

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR RENT
CENTRAL

NORTH

WEST

SUBURBAN

OFFICE SPACE

WANTED TO RENT

RESORTS FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE SALES
DEEDS OF TRUST FOR SALE

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY WANTED

REAL ESTATE CARDS

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE

ST. LOUIS COUNTY ACREAGE

APPLETON

BRENTWOOD

CLAYTON

GLENDALE

JENNINGS

RESORTS FOR RENT

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
JENNINGS

KIRKWOOD

LADUE

MAPLEWOOD

NORMANDY

OVERLAND

PINE LAWN

RICHMOND HEIGHTS

ST. JOHN'S STATION

UNIVERSITY CITY

WEST

RESIDENCES FOR SALE

NORTH

SUBURBAN PROP. FOR SALE
UNIVERSITY CITY

VINITA PARK

WEBSTER GROVES

WELLSTON

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE
NORTH

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

RESIDENCES—N'WEST

SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

FLATS, APTS. FOR SALE
NORTH

SOUTH

WEST

REAL ESTATE—WTD. TO BUY

FLATS, APTS. FOR SALE
SOUTH

SOUTHWEST

WEST

LOTS FOR SALE—VACANT

NORTH

NORTHWEST

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE

CENTRAL

NORTHWEST

SOUTH

WEST

INDUSTRIAL PROP. FOR SALE

INVESTMENT PROPERTY

REAL ESTATE FOR COLORED

REAL ESTATE—EXCHANGE

MUSICAL AND RADIOS

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CLOTHING WANTED

MEDICINES

CAMERAS

BUILDING MATERIAL

BOATS AND MOTORS

BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES

BICYCLES MOTORCYCLES WTD

CAMERAS PHOTO SUPPLIES

MACHINERY

STORE OFFICE EQUIPMENT

STAMPS AND COINS WANTED

STORE DOORS EQUIP WTD

FOYS FOR SALE

MUSICAL GOODS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

WATCHES FOR REPAIR

WATCHES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

CLOTHING

DOGS—CATS

BIRDS FOR SALE

ANIMALS AND STOCK

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOMOBILES

OKLAHOMA

MISSOURI

FARMS FOR SALE ILLINOIS

FARMS WANTED

NACY TO BEGIN ORGANIZING NOW FOR '46 ELECTION

New State Democratic Chairman to Seek Bigger Party Delegation in National House.

By CURTIS A. BETTS
State Political Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 15—Richard H. Nacy, Jefferson City banker, and executive vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who was elected chairman of the party's state committee yesterday, said today that the work of building a strong organization throughout the state would begin immediately in anticipation of a determined Republican effort to carry Missouri in the 1946 election.

Nacy said that in addition to the election of a Democratic Senator, particular efforts would be made to increase the party's representation in the national House of Representatives, and to wrest control of the Legislature from the Republicans.

A fair congressional redistricting was said by Nacy to be of vital importance, and any efforts the state committee could exert to bring about a redistricting which now is apparently bogged down in the bipartisan state redistricting commission, would be made.

Close Election.

"Except for the presidency, the 1944 election in Missouri was very close," Nacy said. "The Republicans won one seat in the United States Senate and six seats in the House of Representatives. In three of the districts, the first, second and third, Republican candidates won by majorities considerably less than 2000.

"There is no reason why we cannot carry these districts in 1946, making the state's delegation in Congress 10 Democrats to three Republicans, instead of seven to six.

"I have confidence that the people of Missouri will stand by President Truman. He has the respect of the voters who, I feel confident, are with him in carrying on the program for settled world conditions and a lasting peace.

Redistricting.

"I sincerely hope that the redistricting commission can reach an agreement on a fair redistricting. While the Democrats might elect 11 Senators if the election should be at large, Senators should be chosen by districts. There certainly will be no disposition on the part of the party organization in the state to hold out for any seeming advantage in the formation of districts. All the Democrats want is a fair districting which conforms to the language of the Constitution."

Nacy said that although he would be occupied with national committee duties for several months, he would come to Missouri from time to time to keep in touch with the progress of organization work, and that he expected that within a few months he would be able to give his entire time to the duties of chairman of the state committee.

His selection was by unanimous vote of the committee.

In addition to action on the chairmanship the committee elected St. E. Rowland, presiding judge of the County Court of Pemiscot county, as treasurer to succeed Nacy.

NEW MEMBERSHIP, FARM BUREAUS SET UP BY C. OF C.

Postwar activities announced by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce are a new membership to map an agricultural bureau, a surplus property section and veterans' screening institute.

Charles E. Bimbaeh, a graduate of the Kirksville State Teachers College and Missouri University, was named director of the new membership bureau. Other appointments include Charles P. Kurrenbacher to succeed Roland L. Meyer Jr., as director of the publicity bureau, and Roy Coleman as new assistant publicity director.

Gerald Stein, recently placed in charge of surplus property information by the industrial bureau, will act as consultant on surplus property disposal problems and will prepare memoranda on the subject. He was formerly employed by Curtiss-Wright Corp. as a salvage engineer in its quality control division.

ROCKET RESEARCH UNDER NAVY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Direct control of all rocket research activities will be taken over by the Navy Department, under the supervision of the Naval Ordnance Test Station at Inyokern, Calif., the Navy announced today.

The work has been conducted heretofore by the Navy at the California Institute of Technology, under sponsorship of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The latter office comes to exist with the end of the war, and the work will be taken over by the Bureau of Ordnance.

NEWSPAPER, RADIO AND MAIL CENSORSHIP TO END V-J DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Newspaper, radio and mail censorship is due to do with the official coming of V-J day.

The Office of Censorship said last night that it was getting ready to go out of business when President Truman proclaims the day.

24 Now Dead in Detroit Bus Blaze.

DETROIT, Aug. 15 (AP)—Deaths in the fire and blast that swept the Export Bus & Sales Co., Monday rose to 24 with the death of a woman last night in St. Mary's hospital.

Details of Missouri Income Tax Returns Of St. Louisans for '44, Compared With '43

STATE income tax returns of individuals in St. Louis, on the basis of net taxable income for 1944 in comparison with 1943, have been classified and analyzed in the following tables:

Income Class.	Number of Returns. 1944.	Number of Returns. 1943.	Amount of Taxable Income 1944.	Amount of Taxable Income 1943.	Pct. of Taxpayers in Each Class. 1944.	Pct. of Taxpayers in Each Class. 1943.	Pct. of Total Income in Each Class. 1944.	Pct. of Total Income in Each Class. 1943.
Less than $1,000	129,477	127,448	$60,203,804	$71,673,092	67.19	70.04	40.96	40.33
Pct. increase	1.71		15.61					
$1,000 to $2,000	9,439	8,178	27,804,147	24,380,963	4.90	3.91	17.11	15.63
Pct. increase	15.43		14.01					
$2,000 to $10,000	2,808	2,660	15,674,155	13,781,943	1.38	1.33	11.93	12.96
Pct. increase	5.59		4.73					
$10,000 to $15,000	676	647	11,760,879	11,085,139	.97	.69	7.17	7.68
Pct. increase	3.98		1.76					
$15,000 to $20,000	272	220	12,648,978	11,018,798	.65	.65	6.65	7.12
Pct. change	6.56 Dec.		3.19 Inc.					
$20,000 to $50,000	226	201	6,461,897	6,437,871	.109	.10	4.77	4.16
Pct. increase	12.43		12.12					
$50,000 to $100,000	67	53	3,761,830	1,940,458	.032	.016	1.97	1.13
Pct. increase	124.79		97.18					
$100,000 and over	19	9	3,961,362	847,250	.013	.004	1.67	.69
Pct. increase	216.66		251.79					
Total	142,965	139,596	$199,114,047	$160,982,668	100.	100.	100.	100.
Pct. increase	2.69		12.39					

Summarized in Two Groups

$1 up to $10,000	141,721	137,286	$127,911,654	$120,097,780	89.72	98.28	77.83	66.7
Pct. increase	3.27		1.81					
$10,000 and over	1,242	310	46,213,215	19,982,879	1.28	.62	22.17	12.3
Pct. increase	116.71		67.93					

Average Taxable Income by Classes

	1944 No. of Returns.	1944 Average Taxable Income.	1943 No. of Returns.	1943 Average Taxable Income.	Pct. Change in Average Income, 1944.	Pct. Change in No. of Returns, 1944.
Less than $2000	138,477	$ 425	135,448	$ 565	Dec. 6.81	Inc. 2.71
$ 2,000—$ 5,000	6,430	3,861	6,176	3,462	Dec. 7	Inc. 11.43
$ 5,000—$ 10,000	2,808	6,979	2,660	7,347	Dec. 5.01	Inc. 5.26
$ 10,000—$ 15,000	676	11,636	647	11,310	Dec. 1.75	Inc. 3.91
$ 15,000—$ 20,000	272	16,617	220	16,842	Inc. 11.68	Dec. 6.36
$ 20,000—$ 50,000	226	22,462	201	22,139	Dec. 1.79	Inc. 13.43
$ 50,000—$100,000	67	66,548	53	71,224	Dec. 3.44	Inc. 124.21
$100,000 and over	19	201,192	9	141,250	Dec. 14.79	Inc. 216.66
All classes	142,965	$ 1,392	139,596	$ 1,152	Inc. 20.1	Inc. 2.39

Net taxable income as given here is computed by subtracting from gross income all the deductions and personal exemptions allowed by state law. The method differs from that of computing "net income" for purposes of the federal income tax.

TWO KILLED BY AUTOS IN THIS AREA, 3 HURT

Woman Fatally Injured Crossing Street—Highway Accident Causes Death.

Two persons were killed and three others were injured in automobile accidents in the St. Louis area yesterday.

Mrs. Mary O'Connell, 70 years old, a widow, was killed shortly before midnight last night when struck by an automobile at Gravois and Michigan avenues.

She was walking to her home at 3156A Wyoming street when struck. The driver of the machine, William F. Illg, 5351 Gentle avenue, told police he did not see the woman as he was going west on Gravois. He stopped after hearing an impact, he said, and found her lying in the street. She lived with a son, Thomas O'Connell, recently released from the Army.

Melvin Prinzler, 21 years old, Mount Olive, Ill., was killed last night when the automobile he was driving left the highway and struck a pole one mile north of Ivanhoe, Ill. Wilbur Wathers, of Mount Olive, who was riding with Prinzler, was injured, and was taken to a Mount Olive hospital.

James W. Gorman, 56, of Salem, Mo., suffered head injuries when the bicycle he was riding collided with an automobile at Bishop and South Third streets. The youth, here visiting an uncle, Edward Gorman, 2841 DeKalb street, was taken to City Hospital. The driver was Eugene F. Brown, 3934 St. Christopher lane, Overland.

Pvt. Mark Brosmer, 20, of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was struck by an automobile as he stood in a safety zone at South Broadway and Soulard street last night. The automobile did not stop. The soldier, suffering a fractured wrist and cuts and head injuries, was treated at City Hospital and transferred to the Jefferson Barracks hospital.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST TWO IN LEAK OF SECRETS DROPPED

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cotter dismissed yesterday complaints seeking the removal to Washington of Miss Sara Louise Mitchell and Mark Julius Gayn, who were arrested June 6 with three other persons on a complaint charging conspiracy to violate the Federal espionage statute through theft of Government documents classified "restricted" and "top secret."

Miss Mitchell, secretary of Amerasia, a New York magazine specializing in political affairs of the Orient, and Gayn, a free lance writer, were not mentioned in an indictment returned last Friday by a Washington federal grand jury, which named the other three.

They are Lt. Andrew Roth of the office of naval intelligence; Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor and publisher of Amerasia, and Emanuel Sigurd Larsen, complaint specialist in the China division of the office of far eastern affairs, Department of State.

33 INJURED IN COLLISION OF WELLSTON STREETCARS

Thirty-three passengers were slightly injured when two Wellston street cars collided at 12:30 o'clock this morning at Garrison and Easton avenues.

A westbound car operated by Ted Dees, 2027 North Market street, crashed into the rear of a car that had stopped to discharge passengers. Dees reported the brakes failed.

Nineteen passengers were treated for bruises at City and Homer G. Phillips hospitals. Dees was uninjured, although the front of his car was crushed.

Stern and Probably Long Control Accepted by Japs in Surrender

No Time Limit Set on Occupation—Lands to Shrink From 3,000,000 Square Miles to 148,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—When the Japanese surrendered and said they would accept the terms of the Potsdam declaration they let themselves in for plenty.

The declaration was issued by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek. When Russia entered the war, it agreed to the Potsdam terms.

This, briefly, is what the declaration says will happen to Japan and the Japanese:

1. The authority and influence of those who led Japan into the war must be eliminated "for all time."

2. The Allies will occupy whatever parts of Japan or her possessions they want. They will occupy them until they think it is safe to move out. This may be a long time because no time limit is set.

3. Japanese rule will be limited lands — and some small islands which the Allies may decide to let them have. Thus Japan, by this one stroke, shrinks to the size of centuries ago, long before it dreamed of world conquest.

Stripped of Possessions.

4. Japan will be stripped of all other possessions, such as Korea, Manchuria, and Pacific islands. It is estimated this shrinkage will reduce Japanese possessions from three million square miles and 200 million people to about 148,000 square miles and 35 million people.

5. The Japanese will be completely disarmed.

6. Those Japanese whom the Allies consider to be war criminals will be prosecuted. It's likely that many of the ringleaders will kill themselves.

7. The Japanese people will not be enslaved. They are emphasized so they would have the chance—ultimately—of making a place in the world beside other nations.

8. The Japanese will have to remove any obstacle to democracy and revival of freedom of speech, religion and thought. There once were some liberal elements in Japan. In the villages and towns for generations there was democracy. The villagers and townsmen elected their own headman who was a sort of mayor. But the government from above controlled all Japan.

9. The Japanese will be allowed to retain such industries as they actually need to live and to pay back the Allies in kind for damage done.

Access to Raw Materials.

10. Japan will be allowed access to raw materials and world trade. This means the Allies will let Japanese do business with the rest of the world.

11. The Allies will withdraw their forces of occupation from Japan when they are satisfied that the Japanese have a government which is peacefully inclined and chosen freely by the Japanese people.

This means the Japanese will have a chance to vote on the kind of government they want—including whether they want to retain the Emperor or get rid of him and perhaps elect a president.

In their first offer to surrender last Friday the Japanese agreed to accept the Potsdam declaration provided their Emperor would be retained along with the prerogatives of a sovereign ruler.

To that conditional bid for peace the Allies replied that the Emperor may remain, at least for a time, but that "from the moment of surrender" he will be subject to every dictate of the supreme Allied commander.

U.S. NAVY REVIEWS BIG BATTLES THAT WON PACIFIC WAR

Continued From Page One.

the pattern which was to be so successfully followed six months later at Leyte and Lamon.

Move to Marianas.

"With the great land mass of New Guinea in Allied control, the next objectives of the United States Fleet were the strong bases of the Marianas, with their excellent anchorages and great potential landing fields. Southeast, these islands—particularly the largest, Guam, Tinian and Saipan—were a 'must' for the Army Air Force, if they were to put their B-29s to work on against the Japanese home islands. They were a must, too, for a Navy which had fought its way across the Pacific from battered Pearl Harbor and was not going to stop until it anchored in Tokyo bay.

"The Japanese realized the importance of holding these islands, for, on the very day of the first Marine landing on Saipan—June 15, 1944—the Naval command was notified that the Japanese fleet was at last venturing out to sea. The result was a two-fold disaster for the enemy; on June 19th, in a series of air engagements over our landing area, the Japanese lost 402 planes out of a possible 545 sent. This eliminated the threat of getting air attack on our landings and freed the United States naval covering forces to hunt down the Japanese fleet. Our Navy carrier-based planes found it, after arduous search, late in the afternoon of the 20th, and immediately attacked, sinking two carriers, two destroyers and a tanker, and severely damaging three carriers, a battleship, three cruisers, one destroyer and three tankers, during this engagement, 29 American planes were lost.

"The capture of Guam, Tinian and Saipan made bases for the air force the Japanese navy, Japanese army's only long range bombers for their attacks on Japan, it meant bases for our fleet for their attacks on Japan.

Philippine Campaign.

"So gigantic an undertaking as the reconquest of the Philippines obviously was a matter for complete cooperation between all branches of the armed forces. And, equally obvious, that co-operation was free from the start. Navy carrier planes swept distant airfields on Okinawa, southern Luzon and Formosa, to prevent them from being used as staging areas for enemy aircraft flying down from Japan to outward from China. Long-range Navy search planes and submarines ran interference for the advancing invasion force while the greatest part of the Pacific fleet deployed to turn back any enemy fleet which might threaten the all-important assault area, while the Navy's Seventh Fleet was lending General of the Army MacArthur's forces.

"The landing on Leyte was made on Oct. 20, under cover of naval protection. The enemy's naval reaction was immediate, well-conceived but disastrous—for himself. In three separate major engagements taking place between Oct. 23 and 26, the Jap fleet lost four; all any navy can afford to lose as much of it that the remainder never was able to come out of hiding. The total of Japanese losses was four battleships, nine cruisers, four carriers, six destroyers, plus an important total of lesser craft and auxiliaries sunk; one battleship, five cruisers, seven destroyers, badly damaged, possibly sunk, and six battleships, five cruisers and 11 destroyers damaged.

Kamikaze Attacks.

"From then on, through all the subsequent Philippine landings which the Navy supported both with immediate fire support, air cover, and surface protection and with distant strategic air cover, through the landings at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, also protected by naval air cover, naval forces encountered serious opposition but suffered relatively light losses from suicide attacks from the air, suicide attacks from the lightest kind of surface forces (even individual swimmers in some cases) challenged the fleets. But the Japanese navy was finished.

"What remained for the navy were the important jobs of protecting United States forces in those landings, furnishing the air cover and gunfire until the airstrips were operating and the heavy artillery was ashore; harrying what little Japanese shipping dared put to sea in all the waters surrounding the Japanese home islands; searching for the remnants of his fleet—they were found and destroyed in the Inland sea in early July, 1945; and steaming up to the coast of Japan to shell military and naval installations and bombard industrial plants. In short, what remained for the Navy was to do anything it pleased with only the feeblest sort of opposition, if any, from the enemy it had done so much to defeat.

"This great victory, the greatest ever achieved in modern history, by the navy ever another during the course of a war, did not come without great cost to all America. It cost lives, it cost ships, it cost money, it cost enormous labor. The sea road from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo was a long and bitter one, but not so long nor so bitter as would have been the road from Japan to Pearl Harbor to the shores of the United States.

"The Navy's victory was not achieved alone. Its victory in modern war can be. In the dark early days, the gallant Dutch, British and Australians stood by its side, taking their own great toll in men and ships, as all the Allies valiantly attempted to hold back the rising tide of Japanese power. And, above all, there has been the abiding support of all the United States. Its army, ground forces and air forces, and its people at home."

DONNELLY URGES IDEALISM OF WAR BE KEPT IN PEACE

'Great Statesmanship and Co-operation' Needed in Reconversion, Governor Says.

By JAY WILSON
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 15—Gov. Phil M. Donnelly in a radio address last night urged that Missouri be solemnly mindful of the sacrifices of residents of the state who served in the armed forces.

He asked that Missourians go forward in the days of peace with the same spirit of idealism and self-sacrificing effort that brought about victory in the war with Japan.

Donnelly spoke over station KWOS in Jefferson City shortly after the surrender of Japan was announced.

Stating that the full import of the war and ultimate victory would not be felt for many years, Donnelly expressed the opinion that a new era has opened for the world and asked that all be equal to its demands.

"The great transition from a war economy to that of peace will call for the exercise of great statesmanship and the cooperation of all," Donnelly said. "Reconversion must be accomplished with broad vision and understanding. The problems of peace will be no less urgent than those of war."

Half a Million in Service.

Donnelly pointed out that about 500,000 Missouri men and women had served in the armed forces and had given "unstintingly of their blood, treasure and work as their contribution to victory."

He said that in addition to the contribution of almost every home in the state to the personnel of the armed forces, Missourians had subscribed liberally to war bonds and had worked for victory in essential industries.

"They have helped make the American soldier the best equipped soldier in the world," Donnelly said. "Now we are told that Missourians had a part in the development and manufacture of the atomic bomb, which was more than the Japanese could take." He added that the products of Missouri mines, mills and farms helped to win the war.

Proclamation of Victory.

The Governor issued a victory proclamation. It said in part:

"The greatest struggle in which mankind has ever engaged has ended. The mighty forces of freedom have prevailed. Our way of life, which had been threatened and challenged by all the ingenuity and strength of ruthless and cruel tyranny that denied all human rights, has been saved.

"It has been demonstrated that free men, working together in harmony and marshalling all their strength, can defeat the forces of tyranny. The overwhelming industrial might and the scientific genius of America, coupled with the heroic action of our fighting men in all branches of the service, have helped to bring the proud aggressors of this world to their knees in abject surrender. . . .

"As we enter the new days of peace, let us resolve to work together, both at home and abroad, in the same spirit of cooperation which brought victory in the war.

"And as we give thanks to the Almighty that the armed forces of the United States and our Allies have saved the world from slavery, let us ask His divine blessing upon all our continued efforts, and resolve in His name to do our full part to keep the peace of the world."

Pravies $5.50 Each in London.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Londoners are paying $5.50 to $7.70 for a single peach in the midst of an English peach harvest, the Daily Express said yesterday. Britain imports most of its peaches and was virtually has called such imports, causing a boom market for the home-grown variety.

Ace O'Hare Lost Life in Bold Experiment in the Use of Radar

As Result of His Work Night He Was Shot Down Tactics Were Devised Which Are Credited With Saving Ships.

Lt. Comdr. Edward (Butch) O'Hare of St. Louis, ace fighter pilot, lost his life in a bold experiment in the use of radar to guide fighter planes in night battle with Japanese torpedo plane attackers, it was revealed yesterday in dispatches from Washington.

O'Hare, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his single-handed attack on a nine-plane formation of Japanese bombers, in which he downed five of them, in 1942, was himself shot down in an air battle near the Gilbert Islands the night of Nov. 26-27. He was the son of Mrs. Selma O'Hare, 7711 Bates street.

In his final action Comdr. O'Hare was leading a fighter-plane group guided to their targets by a torpedo bomber equipped with radar. By now the Navy has radar sets for night fighter planes themselves, but no such sets were in use at the time. Instead, the torpedo bomber could only lead the fighters close enough to the attacking Japanese planes so that they could close in for the kill visually.

Gathered Used on His Flight.

Security regulations have until now veiled this fact in secrecy and the exact manner in which O'Hare made his final flight had not been revealed. The scheme used, on this flight, was that a torpedo bomber equipped with radar was linked by radio to the radar control officer aboard one of the ships on the surface, and at the same time was in communication with the fighter planes by inter-plane radio telephone. The radar instruments on the ships and in the plane located the quadrant of the sky where the enemy attackers were to be found.

In the battle that followed, O'Hare and his little group of fighters intercepted 30 or 40 Japanese torpedo bombers. So well did the new tactics work that not one of the Japanese torpedoes struck our ships.

Awarded Navy Cross.

A thorough search of the area in which O'Hare was shot down failed to reveal any signs that he had survived the crash. He was awarded the Navy Cross "for extraordinary heroism," posthumously, for this final engagement.

As a result of his work on the night he was shot down, tactics were devised which are credited with saving ships of the fleet on later occasions, before compact radar sets for night fighter planes were ready for installation.

"Butch O'Hare was lost in one of the first combat trials of this scheme," the Navy announcement said yesterday. "It was complicated, but it worked when it was most needed."

RADAR DETECTS FOE, AIMS GUNS AND SAVES LIVES

Continued From Page One.

been used effectively on the P-61 Black Widows.

The Navy has a special A.I. set for carrier-based craft in which the pilot is his own radar operator.

It was the British counterpart of the A.I. in the early days of the war that helped defeat the Luftwaffe in the blitz. British and American A.I. sets helped take the measure of many a buzz bomb later.

3. The I.F.F. radar, or "identification, friend or foe," which enables an aircraft or surface vessel to tell whether a craft seen on its radar scope is an enemy. In this system, the interrogating craft sends out a radar "challenge." If the other craft is friendly, the interrogating radar pulse "triggers" a reply from a responder set in the other ship or airplane.

4. The "tail-warning" radar. This is a small set in a fighter which doesn't carry other radar. The set is hooked up with a cone on the tail of the plane. If an enemy comes within 400 yards range of the tail, a bell rings, and a light flashes on the pilot's instrument board.

5. Radar "altimeters." These give the absolute altitude of the aircraft above the terrain over which it is flying, rather than the altitude above sea level. One type, useful up to 4000 feet, is employed in dropping parachutists at night, and has an accuracy of within six feet. A high altitude altimeter, used by some of our B-29s for high-level bombing, has a maximum error of only 100 feet at an altitude of 40,000 feet.

Aims Navy's Guns.

Types of seaborne radar follow:

1. "Search" radar which permits the ones to the horizon all around the ship and across the skies for aircraft. It is so sensitive it can detect small pieces of wreckage and spot a seagull in flight.

2. Radar coordinated with fire control. This has enabled our ships to sling through whole engagements in which the enemy was detected, ranged on, and sunk without a single man having seen the foe visually.

On ships which roll and pitch, radar-equipped gun directors are trained on any planes that may slip through the combat air patrol. The gun directors feed information on the range, altitude and bearing of the attackers into computers. These take into account the target speed, ship's motion and many other factors to point the guns so as to hurl their shells into the spot where the plane will be when the shells arrive.

3. Radar for convoy protection and control. The commander of the escorting force can keep a fast-moving, constantly zigzagging fleet in perfect formation in total darkness by watching their "mapping" on his radar scope. If a straggler strays out of the picture as often happened before the fleet had radar sobriety, or an enemy craft looms on the scope spotted by "friend or foe" identification, proper action can be taken.

Radar is given a large share of the credit for the Navy's record of losing only one-tenth of the 1 per cent of all convoyed ships.

4. Radar enables a fast-stopping task force in tight formation to steam into little-known waters without danger of colliding in the dark or of striking treacherous reefs.

Uses on Ground.

Following are the types of ground-controlled radar:

1. "Early warning" radar for detecting aircraft at distances of more than 100 miles. It was such a set that detected the incoming Japanese at Pearl Harbor, although no one believed they were enemy craft.

2. Radar controlled Army anti-aircraft. In this type, the radar antenna moves automatically so that it always points at the enemy plane without help from the operator, and the guns follow automatically by remote control. It was this type of gun that established the world's record against buzz bombs—one shot down for every 40 rounds fired.

3. Ground controlled approach G.C.A. radar. With this, radar operators on a fog-bound airfield can "see" every movement of an incoming craft, give the pilot instructions by two-way radio telephone, and guide him down "blind" to within 10 feet of the runway.

4. Loran, or "long range navigation" radar, in which pulsed radio signals are sent out from huge land-based stations at regular intervals. The signals can be picked up by ships and aircraft at distances up to 1200 miles out to sea, allowing them to determine their positions.

Whereas all other radar systems are of short wave length, with ranges limited to the horizon (the shorter the wave length, the better the image produced), Loran works on a long wave length because its objective is only to get a signal out as far as possible. It is not designed to pick up images. Its long waves are reflected by the ionosphere, the radio-reflecting layer near the top of the earth's atmosphere, and thus they go beyond the curvature of the earth.

Loran transmitters now dot the United Nations and will be powerful factors in postwar navigation. There are smaller radar beacons, known as "racons" which serve in much the same manner as lighthouses.

Experts say that radar, in its present form at least, will "not be a very useful attachment to an automobile or a railroad locomotive." This is because radar detects so many objects that the picture might be confusing to the land-locked operator.

They say, however, the research in electronics which has accompanied radar research may lead to better electronic devices of all types such as television sets and hearing aids.

Radar has its limitations. It cannot detect objects below the surface of water. It cannot see beyond the horizon.

It is subject to interference by the enemy in the form of jamming and decoy. An example of the latter is aluminum foil tossed from an airplane and calculated to throw a searching radar off the scent.

Bell Telephone, Western Electric Did Major Work in Radar.

The major part of the work in the development of radar has been done by the Bell Telephone Co. laboratories and the Western Electric Co., Army spokesmen said here today.

Army and Navy officers declined to say whether any St. Louis firms hold sub-contracts for the manufacture of radar equipment, but it was learned that fuses made by the Busemann Manufacturing Co., 3536 University street, are used in some types of radar. An official of the company said that the fuse is a standard product of the Busemann firm and was not manufactured especially for use in radar equipment.

DEFEAT BITTER DOSE FOR DIEHARD JAPS TO SWALLOW

Continued From Page One.

no real effort to prepare the people for the facts except to warn them of a coming important announcement. Tokyo newspapers did editorialize that "worse has come to the worst," but Domei transmitted a speech by Gen. Kiichi Tada, president of the Japanese board of technology, to be held for future release. The speech says there is no use in dreaming of perfecting a counter-weapon to the atomic bomb now, but that the thing to do now is to "liquidate the military for the sake of the Japanese people today."

That sounds fine, but Tada goes on to say that all Japanese should abide by the imperial decision "as a revelation of God" and calls for a new "culture through science" and a new religion. Between the lines his call for the development of a new science has the air of an exhortation to Japanese to work and live for a resurgence in the future.

Finally, Domei transmits a "kill" order to its bureaus for the whole speech. Why put it out, then, unless to impress listening Allied monitors?

What is the meaning of all this hocking and filling? There is certainly the intention, if not the fact, of method in all this madness.

Discord Among Allies.

As the delay has dragged on, not all has been smooth among the Allies. Australia is miffed over what it calls the "perfunctory" way it has been informed of surrender negotiations. In China, the chief of government has decided not to attend surrender ceremonies because of his concern over the threat of a Chinese Communist uprising to fill the political vacuum which occupied China will become when Japanese troops surrender. This situation may get worse.

When it is all over, Japanese leaders will matter that continued American air and naval attacks during the delay have been atrocities and crimes against humanity.

The Japanese people are accustomed to believing what they are told by their government. There is no reason to think they won't believe this time. Maybe Tokyo is in such confusion that delay has been unavoidable, but, meanwhile, the delay has not visibly affected the position of Japanese rulers in relation to the Japanese people, now or in the future.

WAR MANPOWER CONTROLS OFF FOR 380,000 IN CITY

20 Employers Apply to USES for Workers—7-Point Federal Jobs Program.

Approximately 380,000 St. Louis workers will no longer be held by manpower controls in 2000 firms as a result of revocation last night by the Government of wartime manpower regulations, Paul F. Connole, manager of the St. Louis office of the United States Employment Service, said today.

These workers will no longer require statements of availability to change jobs, Connole said, and they will not be required to work 48-hour weeks.

As the preliminaries of reconversion began to be felt here, Connole reported, about 20 employers telephoned USES requesting the opportunity to place job orders with the agency. Most of these represented small firms, but a few large plants also said they wanted to file orders.

10 Seek Jobs.

Connole said that 10 persons had come to the office today in search of employment. Others had sought to file unemployment compensation claims. Both groups were instructed to return Friday when the office resumes accepting job applications.

In Washington, the Associated Press reported the War Manpower Commission announced a seven-point program calculated to "stimulate reconversion activities and the speedy re-employment of displaced workers, at the same time restoring a free labor market."

Among the controls lifted are those providing for hiring through the United States Employment Service, employment ceilings to channel workers to essential industries, and the requirement for certificates of availability in changing jobs.

Wage Formula Stands.

Eliminated also was the mandatory feature of the 48-hour week in any area or industry where it is in effect, an official said. However, the Little Steel formula for general wage stabilization is not affected by action of the WMC which has no jurisdiction over it.

Acting WMC Chairman Frank L. McNamee said regional directors have been instructed to put the new program into effect at once in the 1500 local USES offices throughout the country. Specifically, it provides that:

1. All manpower controls are to be lifted immediately. In their place voluntary community action to speed reconversion will be substituted.

2. The number of displaced workers and returning veterans in each community will be determined in cooperation with local management-labor groups. Action will be taken by the WMC and local USES offices in co-operation with the communities to speed reconversion and re-employment.

3. Labor will be channeled by voluntary methods into civilian industries "especially into industries which may become reconversion bottlenecks and thus delay mass re-employment throughout the country as a whole."

USES Facilities.

4. Full facilities of the USES again will be made available to all employers, including those for whom services were restricted because of war requirements.

5. Extended services will be restored to veterans in their readjustment to civilian employment.

6. Increased emphasis will be given to job counseling and other personalized services to assist job seekers to adapt their wartime experience to peacetime job opportunities.

7. Displaced war workers, many of whom have migrated during the war, will be assisted in finding employment in other communities where civilian production has expanded.

USES will continue to give professional treatment to all reconversion activities, McNamee said.

JAPANESE INTERNEES SHOW NO EMOTION AT SURRENDER

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Pa., Aug. 15 (AP)—A group of Japanese internees were told last night of their country's surrender.

The men of the group, all members of the Japanese diplomatic staff captured in Germany, were summoned to the assembly room of the resort hotel about 6 o'clock, a State Department agent said.

He said the former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Hiroshi Oshima, then told the news.

"They showed no emotion," the agent said. "They are a very placid people." Approximately 100 Japanese are interned here.

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TRUMAN LEADS NATION IN CELEBRATING ALLIED TRIUMPH

Thousands of Washingtonians fill Lafayette Square and block Pennsylvania avenue as they gather in front of the White House—focal point of a long vigil—to celebr ate the end of the war. The President appeared on the porch of the executive mansion (background) to address the throng.

President Truman and Mrs. Truman waving to the cheering throng in Lafayette Square, after the President had made formal announcement of Japan's acceptance of surrender terms. Commodore James K. Vardaman of St. Louis, the President's naval aide, stands between them.

This is how a flag-waving throng greeted the news of the World War I armistice in front of the White House on November 11, 1918. Note uniform of the doughboys of that period. Woodrow Wilson, then president, came out of the mansion to wave to the celebrants.

Chicago's State street—heart of the Loop district—looked like this after announcement of the enemy's capitulation.

BRITONS CHEER KING AND QUEEN. London crowds, celebrating the victory, cheer King George VI and Queen Elizabeth as they leave Buckingham Palace in their carriage for the opening of the new Parliament, before which the King outlined the Labor Government's program. This photo was radioed from London today.

BRADLEY ASSUMES VETERANS' POST Gen. Omar N. Bradley (left), Missourian who commanded the Twelfth Army Group in Europe, taking the oath of office as Veterans' Administrator in Washington today. Justice Harold M. Stephens (right) of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals officiates as Edward E. Odom (second from left), Veterans' Administration solicitor, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, retiring administrator, look on.

—Continued from Page 1.

My OPINION

By MARTHA CARR

Dear Martha Carr:

My boy friend was here on furlough a few months ago. I was in the hospital at the time and he came to see me. It was very cold and he had on a summer uniform. When he started to leave, my roommate who was also visiting me, felt sorry for him and let him wear her sweater home under his uniform. He has been back in camp for a good while now but I have not heard a word from him. He has never sent the sweater back. I don't even know whether he's still at the same camp. My roommate and I are very good friends and this is humiliating to me. I feel responsible. But what can I do?

Letters intended for this column must be addressed to Martha Carr at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mrs. Carr will answer all questions of general interest, but of course, cannot give advice on matters of a purely legal or medical nature. Those who do not care to have their letters published may enclose stamped envelope for personal reply.

I can imagine just how you feel, but after all, you aren't responsible for the boy friend's lack of manners. Boys are inclined to be thoughtless and it is quite possible he put off returning the sweater, always thinking he would get around to packing it up with a nice little note, kept forgetting and then either forgot entirely about the matter, or else was ashamed to do anything about it at such a late date. It seems to me you could write him at the last address you have, tell him you are quite sure the matter has slipped his mind, the girl friend will need her sweater before a great while, and will he please send it along. That is all you can do. I am sure the other girl understands and however disgruntled she may be doesn't blame you.

* * *

Dear Martha Carr:

WE ARE two girls in our early teens and both pal around with the same boy. The other day we had an argument. We seldom have them, and we two girls are sure the quarrel was his fault. Should we apologize or wait for him to be friends again?

D. Cand J. T.

What's the fun in staying angry? Think of all the good times you three are missing that you ordinarily enjoy together. Next time you see the boy speak as usual. Think over the quarrel again and if by any chance you two girls were at fault don't hesitate to say so as soon as possible.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Worried": No one can cure a person of drinking except the victim himself. If your husband is willing to cooperate he can be helped at the Washington University Psychiatric Clinic, 307 South Euclid avenue, or at one of the state hospitals. You might also get in touch with the organization called "Alcoholics Anonymous," made up of former drink addicts who have overcome their habit and banded together to help others overcome theirs. Write the organization at P. O. Box 978, Central Station, or phone them, DEarner 2226, St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "H. E.": Have you ever tried getting into some of the activities at the Y. W. C. A. for girls your age? Many activities are carried on there (3615 Locust street) and in learning to swim and the like you should meet lots of new friends.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Cassie": I have both a Baby Shower and a Shower for the Bride which I'll be glad to send you when you mail me a stamped, self-addressed envelope. No, there is no charge for the booklet "Guide for the Bride." Just the usual stamped, self-addressed envelope as for all my other material.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "Mrs. B. M. G.": What your husband is now doing seems quite harmless compared to the days when he used to drink and beat you, etc. I agree that he does owe you the courtesy of his full attention when in your company. If he just realized how those young women laugh at the middle-aged men who try to ape them his ego would get quite a bump. I think you might be able to jolt him out of this with a little good-natured teasing for money than by getting indignant or acting hurt.

* * *

IN ANSWER TO "TRAP": Of course your husband has to have a divorce if he marries another woman. That is unless he would like to be put in jail for bigamy. You are wise to refuse to listen to the idea of divorce at the present time. He will very likely be recovered from the present infatuation by the time he is shipped elsewhere and be grateful that you helped him steer clear of doing something he would regret.

"Sir" to the Boss?

By Emily Post

DEAR MRS. POST: My employer has an inter-office telephone connecting with one on my desk. When he wishes to ask a question or have me get him some information, he uses this telephone. Today he criticized me when I answered "Yes?" I asked him to suggest what I might say instead, inasmuch as he calls me frequently, and his answer was, "Find out." In my training in college I was told that it was not necessary for a man's private secretary to call him "Sir," as it sounded unnecessarily subservient and to say "Hello" repeatedly over the telephone seems to me stupid. Will you please supply the answer which you think most suitable.

Answer: "Yes, Mr. Jones" is correct.

* * *

DEAR MRS. POST: (1) Is it proper to ask a minister who is guest at a table to ask grace? (2) Is it proper to ask just any guest at the table, in the absence of the minister, to ask grace?

Answer: (1) Yes, always. (2) Not unless you know he is accustomed to saying one. It would be very embarrassing should you call a guest who did not know the words.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING QUESTION is one to which the questioner holds the only answer. "I have a boy of 16 and a girl of 15. I want them to enjoy all the good times of their crowd but I don't feel these are always proper. While I can trust my children, I don't think it fair to expose them to unnecessary criticism but I don't know the formula for saying "no" when all the other mothers say, "yes."

The answer is your own battle in this: Be sure that your "no" is consistent as well as fair. If it is, your children will understand it and willingly obey. The one great mistake that many parents make is underrating their children's innate sense of fairness. If you will give your children the frank reasons why you think, "no," and ask them to think it out for themselves, the chances are (unless you are wrong) they will accept the "no" for themselves.

Lest We Forget

Many Loved Ones Will Never Return

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK.

WHEN word was flashed that peace had come to the world again, I found myself filled with very curious sensations. I had no desire to go out and celebrate. I remembered the way the people demonstrated when the last war ended, but I felt this time that the weight of suffering which has engulfed the world during so many years could not so quickly be wiped out. There is a quiet rejoicing that our sons are no longer bringing death to each other throughout the world. There is great happiness, too, in the knowledge that some day, soon, many of those we love will be at home again to give all they have to the rebuilding of a peaceful world.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

One cannot forget, however, the many, many people to whom this day will bring only a keener sense of loss for, as others come home, their loved ones will not return.

* * *

In every community, if we have eyes to see and hearts to feel, we will for many years see evidences of the period of war which we have been through. There will be men among us who all their lives, both physically and mentally, will carry the marks of war; and there will be women who mourn all the days of their lives. Yet there must be an undercurrent of deep joy in every human heart, and great thankfulness that we have world peace again.

* * *

THESE FIRST DAYS of peace require great statesmanship in our leaders. They are not easy days, for now we face the full results of the costs of war and must set ourselves to find the ways of building a peaceful world. The new atomic discovery has changed the whole aspect of the world in which we live. It has been primarily thought of in the light of its destructive power. Now we have to think of it in terms of how it may serve mankind in the days of peace.

* * *

This great discovery was not found by men of any one race or any one religion. It was international from the beginning, and its development and control should be under international auspices. All the world has a right to share in the beneficence which may grow from the proper development.

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN and Canada and ourselves hold the secret today—and quite rightly, since we used the destructive force to bring the war to an end. But if we allow ourselves to think that any nation or any group of commercial interests should profit by something so great, we will eventually be the sufferers. God has shown great confidence in mankind when He allowed them wisdom and intelligence to discover this new secret. It is a challenge to us—the people who control the discovery—for unless we develop spiritual greatness commensurate with this new gift, we may bring economic war into the world and chaos instead of peace.

The greatest opportunity the world has ever had lies before us. God grant we have enough understanding of the divine love to live in the future as "one world" and "one people."

Economical Menus for Tomorrow

By Meta Given

THERE are some who do a better job of cooking than do the Chinese. They cook all foods a much shorter time than we do and for that reason each food is usually most attractive in form and color. To provide for the thorough cooking of meat, they usually cut it into small, thin strips which cook in a fraction of the time required for two or three pounds of meat cooked all in one chunk. A lot of the Chinese dishes are whole meal affairs and the pan gun comes in that class. It serves for meat, vegetables and salad. Dishes of Italian title time and only one dish for the preparation, it is well adapted to American tastes these busy days. Its handling food that is a combination of several "ingredients" is important to use a light hand in turning the food while cooking so that the pieces will not break and become mushy. This light handling is especially important when the thickening agent is added the last few minutes of cooking. Any woman who can make this sub gum in the home will have a superb dish to present to just home folks or to the most discriminating of guests. Once you have made it the family will doubtless be calling for it again and again. So why not make sure that you file this recipe where you can put your finger on it at any time?

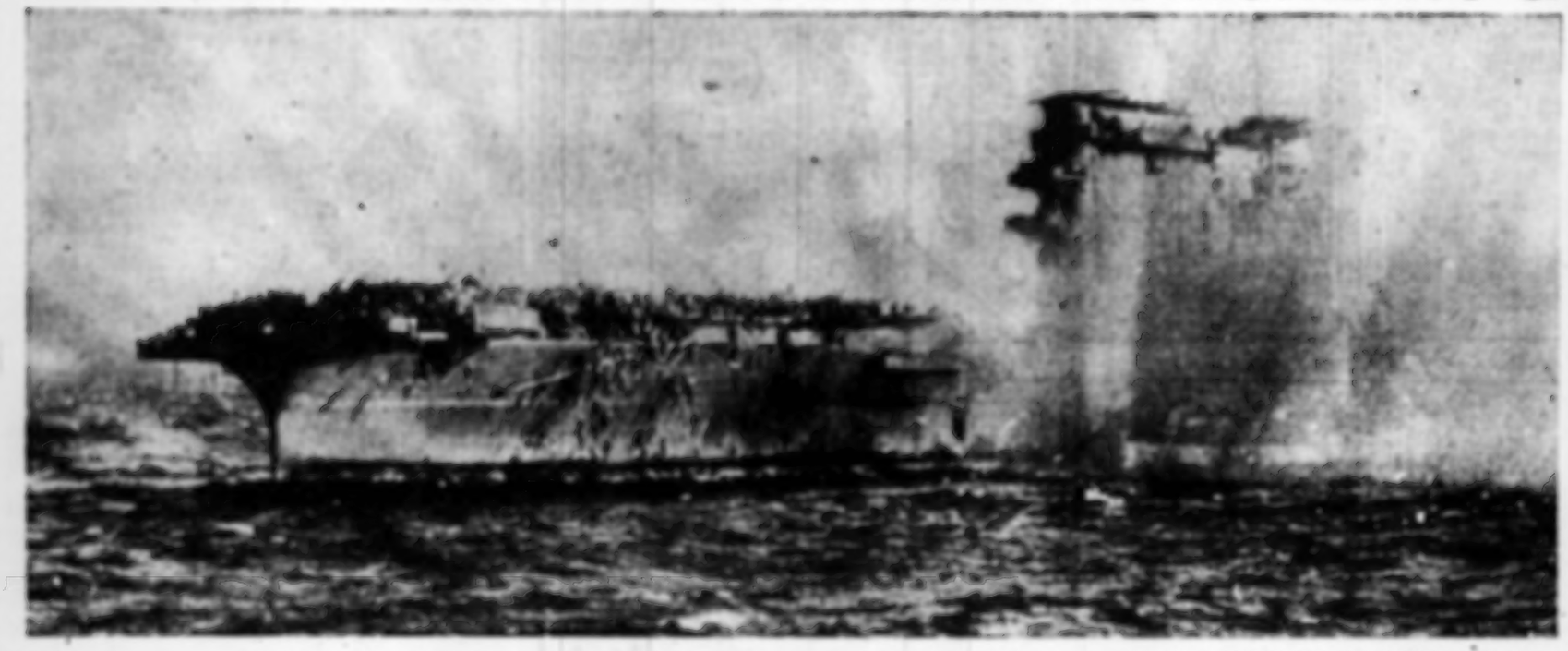
* * *

Veal Sub Gum.

One pound veal, one tablespoon margarine, two cups cabbage, shredded, one cup green pepper, diced, two cups celery, diced, two bouillon cubes, two cups hot water, two tablespoons corn starch, two tablespoons soy sauce, one and one-half tablespoons dark molasses, one tablespoon bead molasses, one teaspoon vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup water, two large tomatoes, cubed, cooked rice or crisp noodles, one-fourth cup almonds (if desired).

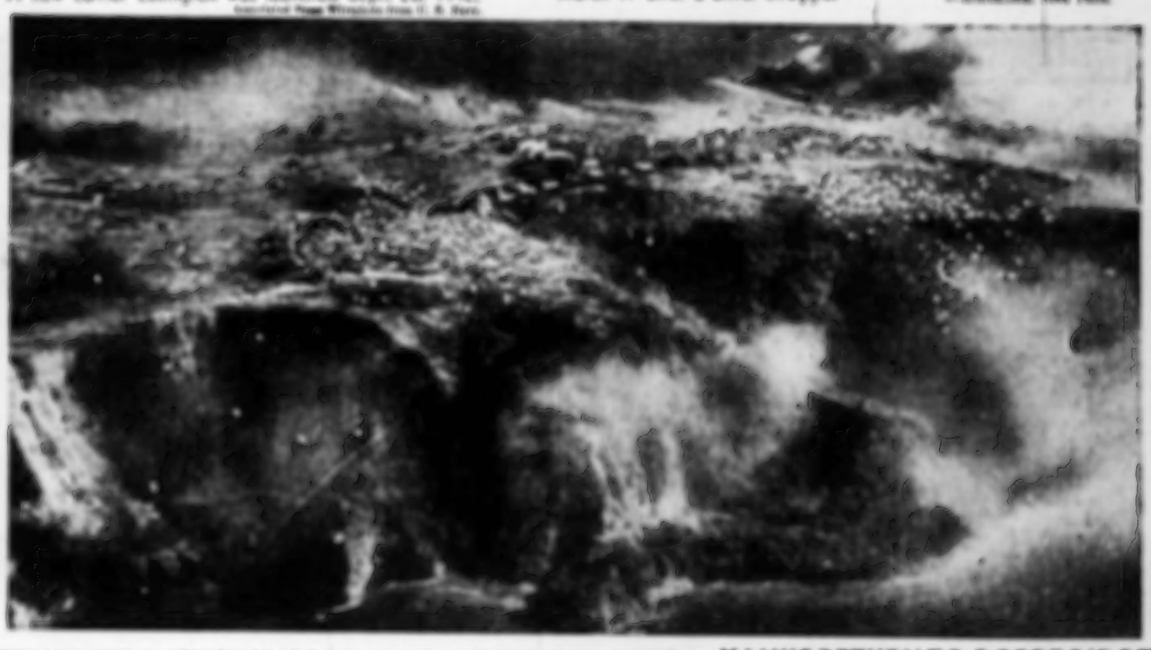
Cut veal into one-inch cubes and saute in hot fat in large skillet for 10 minutes. Add cabbage, celery, green pepper and the bouillon cubes dissolved in the hot water. Simmer this for 10 minutes. Make a thin paste of the corn starch, soy sauce, molasses and

SOME OF PACIFIC WAR'S DRAMATIC MOMENTS CAUGHT BY CAMERA



BLASTING OUT IWO JAPS Marines in foreground crouch behind a rock as a heavy explosive charge blows up a Japanese cave connected with a three-tiered blockhouse on Iwo, in mopping-up operations on the tiny island which was conquered March 17 after a bitter struggle.
—International News Photo.

U. S. LOSES THE LEXINGTON
In this dramatic photo, crewmen abandon the American aircraft carrier Lexington, after the big flattop was hopelessly damaged by Japanese bombs in the Battle of the Coral Sea in May, 1942. Men are sliding down ropes to small boats while a destroyer, obscured by smoke at right, stands by. Loss of life was relatively light. The Japanese lost a carrier, two cruisers and two destroyers in the action. A new carrier Lexington was launched Sept. 26, 1942.
—Japanese Page Reproduced from U. S. Navy.



THIS WAS TARAWA Tarawa — which history will record as one of the most heroic battles in Marine Corps history — was taken in the first seaborne assault on a fortified atoll, in November, 1943. Here Japanese dead are scattered around a pillbox; others were buried alive within it.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

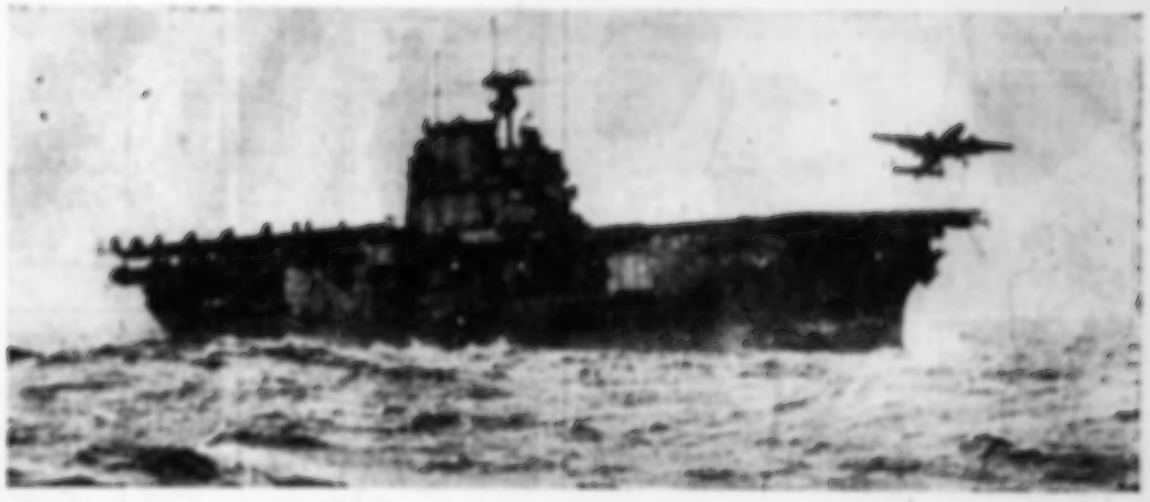
BATAAN DEATH MARCH As American prisoners of war near Camp O'Donnell, terminus of the brutal "march of death" from Bataan imposed by the Japanese in April, 1942, they carry weakened comrades in improvised litters. Many of the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor perished in the 10-day march.
—Associated Press Wirephoto from U. S. Army.

YANKS RETURN TO CORREGIDOR
Yank parachutists landing on Corregidor Feb. 16 to begin the successful battle for liberation of the Manila bay fortress seized by the enemy early in the war. Hundreds of 'chutes dot the plateau, while others may be seen on the rocky slopes.
—Associated Press Wirephoto via U. S. Army Signal Corps Radio.

'SPIRIT OF '45' In one of the most famous photos of the war, Marines raise the Stars and Stripes over Mount Suribachi on Iwo, in America's victorious march across the Pacific.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

JAP BRUTALITY This Japanese snapshot shows an enemy officer preparing to behead an Allied flyer with a samurai sword as Japanese soldiers look on. Photo was made in enemy-occupied territory; nationality of the victim is not given, but his clothing indicates he may be an Australian.
—Japanese Press Photo.

PRICE OF VICTORY
Symbolizing the price of our Pacific victory, a marine of the "Fighting Fourth" Division lies on Iwo beach, threatening the enemy even in death. Offshore are tell-tale ships.
—U. S. Marine Corps Photo.



DOOLITTLE OFF TO TOKYO Bouncing into the air from the bow of the racing U.S.S. Hornet, the first plane of the trail-blazing Tokyo attack group heads for Japan, with Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle (now lieutenant-general) at the controls. The date: April 18, 1942; the hour: 8:20 a. m. ship time. Thirteen hours later Doolittle and his crew baled out over China. The 16-plane blow—a mere token attack compared with the great aerial assaults that followed—was a morale lifter in the early days of conflict.
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

GRIN AND BEAR IT—By Lichty

A fine idea this trip, Senator—think of the long, rambling account we could give in case we need to filibuster on a bill!"

BLONDIE—By Chic Young

DAY AFTER DAY AND YEAR AFTER YEAR I COME IN THE FRONT DOOR—I'M IN A RUT
JUST FOR THE ENDING OF IT THIS EVENING I THINK I'LL GO IN THRU THE WINDOW
HELLO, DEAR!
TAKE THIS!
I TELL YOU THERE'S NOTHING THE MATTER WITH ME!

LI'L ABNER—By Al Capp

A THREE-DOLLAR WEDDIN'!
AN' RASSLES ALL OTHERS!!
AN' DESIGNED TO MAKE UP FOR A SEN-SAY-SHUNAL BUCK AN' WING OUT
MESSAGE FUM DAISY MAE—WRIT BY HAND!!
THRILL TO DAISY'S BOOKS!

PRIVATE BREGER—By Dave Breger

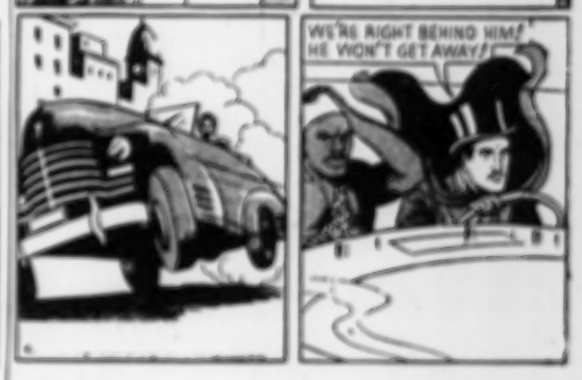
"Men, I know it's a tough thing to ask, but I need two volunteers to do the paper work on a request to headquarters!"

HENRY—By Carl Anderson

NANCY—By Ernie Bushmiller

I'LL BET YER AUNT AND UNCLE ARE TIRED OF HAVIN' US UP HERE AT THEIR FARM
DON'T BE SILLY—THEY'RE TICKLED TO HAVE US
THEY'RE VERY FOND OF KIDS—"SPECIALLY US
I STILL THINK THEY'D LIKE US TO GO HOME
R.R. TIME-TABLE
TRAINS LEAVING
6:30 A.M. 3:40 P.M.
7:20 A.M. 5:20 P.M.
9:10 A.M. 7:07 P.M.
12 A.M. 9:00 P.M.
1:40 P.M. 11:50 P.M.

MANDRAKE—By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



ROOM AND BOARD—By Gene Ahern

NEITHER OF YOU TWO EX-BANTY BOOSTERS IS STRONGER THAN A SECOND-RUN TEA BAG—AN' INSTEAD OF TRYIN' TUN SETTLE YER ARGUMENT WIT' A SCRAP
WHY DON'CHA RASSLE? —I'LL REFEREE!
BUT THIS ANTIQUE SAYS HE'S 109 YEARS OLD!
OKAY—WELL RASSLE—AN' I'LL HOLD YOUR SHOULDERS TO SEE YOU GROUND UNTIL THEY TAKE ROOT!
ONE FALL TO BE WINNER

BUZ SAWYER—By Roy Crane

HI YA, BUZZ!
THE OLD GUNRUNNER IS BACK, EH?
DID YOU REALLY CAPTURE A GUN, SIR? DO TELL!
WHERE ARE THE DIAMONDS? WHO'S TO PROVE IT?
HOT'TA YOU TRYING TO DO, BUZ, WIN A MEDAL?
NEVER MIND THE HEROIC DETAILS, CHUM, TELL US HOW YOU DID IT.
HE'S CROWING HIS LUCK, IT CAN'T LAST. SURELY HE MUST REALIZE HE MUST
STILL—I WISH I HAD THAT BOY'S NERVE
LUCKY BUZZ!! HE'S NOW AN ACE, BOYS. HE'S BROUGHT DOWN FIVE PLANES—ALL CLOSE.
YOU'RE BACK JUST IN TIME, BUZ.
I'LL SAY! TOMORROW WE'LL BE OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN.

POPEYE—

PLEASE, WIMPY, I'LL KISS YOU IF YOU'LL FIGHT THE GIANT AND KILL HIM FOR ME!!
TRY PROMISIN' YA WON'T KISS 'IM!!
I TOLD YOU TO KEEP OUT OF THIS
WIMPY, FOR THE LAST TIME, WILL YOU KILL THE GIANT ??
CERTAINLY-
YES, INDEED

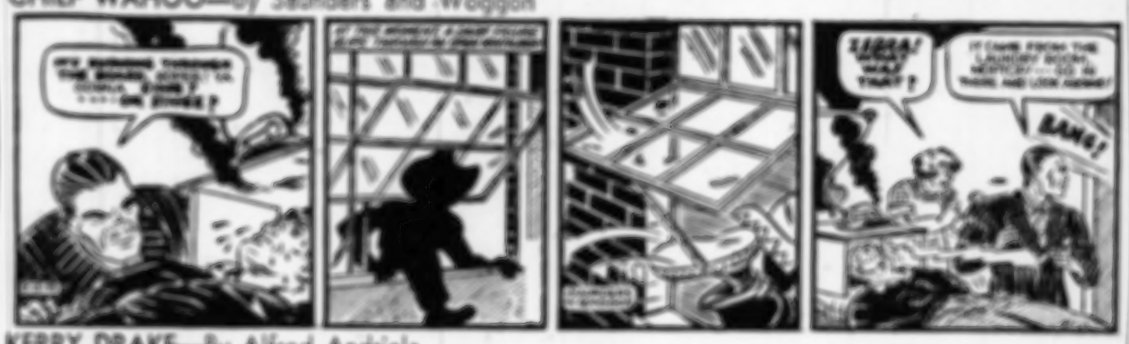
DONALD DUCK—By Walt Disney

AND DEWEY STAYED UNDER ONE WHOLE MINUTE?
SHUCKS! I'LL BET A DIME I CAN STAY UNDER WATER TEN MINUTES!
THANKS FOR THE BET, BOYS. TIME ME!

JANE ARDEN—By Monte Barrett and Russell Ross

THEN HE ASKED ME TO MARRY HIM—
WHAT DID YOU SAY?
I SAID I'D THINK IT OVER
BUT YOU DON'T LOVE HIM, DO YOU?
WHAT'S LOVE GOT TO DO WITH IT?
HE'S GOT MONEY!

CHIEF WAHOO—By Saunders and Waggon


IT'S BURNING FURIOUSLY! THE BOOKS, DOPE, ETC.—ALL GONE!
LIBRA! WAIT! WAIT!
IT CAME FROM THE LAUNDRY BOOMS, MERTON!—SEE IS THERE ARE LOOK GOING!
BANG!

KERRY DRAKE—By Alfred Andriola

I'M FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE! I BELIEVE YOU HAVE A MAN HERE WHO CALLS HIMSELF SMITH!
THERE'S NO SUCH PERSON HERE! "MR." NEVER HAS BEEN!
BUT—WHO, CRIKEY! THAT RUNNIN' LIKE MYSELF—WHO HAS THE BACK BEDROOM UPSTAIRS!
SLAM!
OOOH GOSH! HIS CHEEK! P-P-PLEASE!!

CRANBERRY BOGGS—By Don Dean

PUPPY, I DON'T HIM HAS TO BE FUNNY BUT THIS BE THE DOG SMARTEST HOSS I EVER SEE IN——
WOOF!
THEM CRAZIES WHO GONNA UP ANCHOR AN' SELL ALL YOU PETTY-ASSED HOSES TO ANOTHER TOWN WHERE THEY LIKE YOU TOO!
THANKS!
HERE I BE TRYIN' TO EXPLAIN WOT'S WOT BUT ALL YOU WANTA DO IS PLAY! YOU HAVE DEBUTA BE "FROLIC"!
WOOF!
SIMPLE STUNT BUT DRAWS WITH LIFE WILL LATER HAVE IN THE BALANCE OF THIS LITTLE TRICK!

SUNFLOWER STREET—By T. Little and T. Sims

DOES YOU MEAN TO TELL ME YOU'S GOIN' TO TRY TO KETCH DE HEAD-MAN FISH WID DIS THING, PAP HENTY?!?
ONCT WHEN I WUS A LITTLE BOY MY GREAT-GRANDPAPPY MAKE A HOOK OUT UV A CROWBAR AN' HE CHEW IT UP AN' SPIT IT AT MY GREAT-GRANDPAPPY

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

WHERE IS LOLO
EVERY SAILOR KNOWS HIM!
THE MAN WHO TURNED JAPANESE
Lafcadio Hearn
famous author
BORN IN ZANTHA ISLANDS OF A GREEK MOTHER AND AN IRISH FATHER
GREW UP IN WALES
LIVED IN ENGLAND
WORKED IN MUNITIONS
MARRIED A JAPANESE
TURNED BUDDHIST
BECAME A NATURALIZED JAPANESE AND CHANGED HIS NAME TO YAKUMO KOIZUMI
MADE 8 STRAIGHT HITS AND CAUGHT 8 STRAIGHT FLY BALLS IN ONE GAME

NOTICE

Publication Suspended
Due to Strike
Aug. 16 to Sept. 6 Inclusive